

WIRE ROPE

(EXPORT CLASSIFICATION)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS154E-49

Effective Date For New Production From February 1, 1949



**A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

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COMMERCIAL STANDARD FOR WIRE ROPE (EXPORT CLASSIFICATION)

On August 4, 1948, at the instance of the Wire Rope Institute, a Recommended Commercial Standard for Wire Rope (Export Classification) was presented to manufacturers and exporters for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the standard as shown herein.

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Technical Adviser: A. H. STANG, Mechanics Division, National Bureau of Standards.

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COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS154E-49

for

WIRE ROPE (EXPORT CLASSIFICATION)

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this standard is to provide a nationally recognized minimum specification for wire rope as a basis for better understanding between manufacturers and exporters and the buyers in the foreign market to assure the purchaser of a quality product as exported from the United States of America.

SCOPE

2. This standard provides minimum requirements of material, construction, and test methods for wire rope as manufactured in the United States. It also provides definitions, together with a glossary of terms, useful in the trade for better understanding between buyer and seller. Tables 7 to 42 show those grades and sizes of wire rope that are considered standard with the industry to meet the greatest needs.

3. The numbers, sizes, and grades of wire and the ways in which the wires can be combined into rope result in a possible wide number of types and range of sizes. Manufacturers have simplified their lines and standardized on those types and sizes most in demand. The wire ropes covered in this commercial standard represent those sizes and types usually carried in stock by manufacturers for immediate shipment. Selection is therefore simplified and uniform quality is assured. Other grades, sizes, and constructions may be available by arrangement with the supplier.

DEFINITIONS ¹

4. *Strand*.—An assembly of wires laid helically around a center in one or more symmetrical layers.

4a. *Center*.—The material in the axis of a strand about which the wires are laid.

4b. *Helix, right-hand*.—The outer wires form a helix about the center similar to the threads on a right-hand screw.

4c. *Helix, left-hand*.—The outer wires form a helix about the center similar to the threads on a left-hand screw.

4d. *Operation*.—All the wires laid in the same operation have the same pitch and, therefore, each wire is in contact with the same adjacent wires for its entire length. All the wires in each layer are laid in the same operation. If two layers are laid in the same operation, each wire in the upper layer is in contact not only with adjacent

¹ See also glossary, page 45.

wires in the same layer, but also with adjacent wires in the layer beneath. If a wire in one layer is not in contact for its entire length with the same adjacent wires in the layer beneath, the layers were laid in different operations.

4e. *Pitch*.—The distance, parallel to the axis of the strand, in which a wire makes one complete turn about the center.

5. *Wire*.

5a. *Filler*.—The wires having for their primary purpose the spacing and support of the main wires.

5b. *Galvanized*.—Wire that is coated with zinc.

5c. *Layer*.—A group of adjacent wires approximately the same distance from the perimeter of the strand. The center is not a layer.

5d. *Main*.—The wires carrying all or the greater part of the load on the wire rope.

5e. *One diameter*.—The wires in a layer are of one diameter provided the difference between the diameter of the smallest wire and the diameter of the largest wire does not exceed the value given in table 1.

TABLE 1. *Wires of one diameter*

Wire diameter		Difference between the diameter of the smallest wire and the diameter of the largest wire			
		Uncoated		Galvanized	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>
0.000 to 0.029.....	0.000 to 0.737.....	0.0015	0.0381	0.0022	0.0559
.030 to .059.....	.762 to 1.498.....	.0020	.0508	.0030	.0762
.060 to .099.....	1.524 to 2.515.....	.0025	.0635	.0038	.0965
.100 to .149.....	2.540 to 3.785.....	.0030	.0762	.0045	.1143
.150 to .199.....	3.81 to 5.055.....	.0035	.0889	.0052	.1321
.200 and larger.....	5.08 and larger.....	.0040	.1016	.0060	.1524

5f. *Uncoated*.—Wire that is not galvanized (zinc coated). An uncoated wire may be coated with other material, if desired by the contractor, provided the diameter is not increased more than 0.001 inch and provided the coating is not detrimental to the appearance or serviceableness of the wire rope.

6. *Wire rope*.—A group of strands laid helically around a core.

6a. *Core*.—The material in the axis of a wire rope about which the strands are laid.

6b. *Construction*.—Number and arrangement of wires in strands and number of strands. Also, if rope has metal core, the number and arrangement of wires in core.

6c. *Diameter, actual*.—The measured diameter of the circumscribed circle enclosing the strands.

6d. *Diameter, nominal*.—The diameter stated in the order.

6e. *Helix, right-hand*.—The strands form a helix about the core similar to the threads on a right-hand screw.

6f. *Helix, left-hand*.—The strands form a helix about the core similar to the threads on a left-hand screw.

6g. *Lay, lang*.—The direction of the helix of the strands about the rope core is the same as the direction of the helix of the wires about the strand center.

6h. *Lay, regular*.—The direction of the helix of the strands about the rope core is opposite to the direction of the helix of the wires about the strand center.

6i. *Pitch*.—The distance, parallel to the axis of the rope, in which a strand makes one complete turn about the core.

6j. *Preformed*.—The strands are permanently shaped, before fabrication into the rope, to the helical form they assume in the wire rope.

6k. *Not preformed*.—Neither the strands nor the wire rope has been subjected to a mechanical operation, the primary purpose of which is to preform either the strands or the wire rope.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

7. Wire rope shall be made from the best quality of the specified grade of material, shall be of good workmanship, and shall be free from defects that might be detrimental to its appearance or service-ability.

8. The main wires of a wire rope shall be one of the following materials designated commercially as improved plow steel, plow steel, mild plow steel, traction steel, highway-guard steel, annealed steel, iron, or corrosion-resistant steel.

9. Galvanized wire shall be uniformly and continuously coated with zinc, which adheres firmly to the wire. The zinc shall be applied to each wire either by the electrodeposition process or by what is designated commercially as "hot process galvanizing."

10. *Grades of wire rope*.—The wide and varied uses of wire rope, together with the conditions of its use, require a rope that will meet demands for strength, toughness, ability to withstand abrasion and crushing, and to resist bending fatigue in varying degrees. The following grades of wire rope are offered to meet appropriate conditions:

10a. *Improved plow steel* is the strongest, toughest, and most wear-resistant of all standard grades of wire rope.

10b. *Plow steel* is an intermediate grade of wire rope used where service requirements do not demand the improved plow steel grade.

10c. *Mild plow steel* wire rope is used in installations where strength and resistance to abrasion are not so important.

10d. *Traction steel* is a special grade of wire rope designed for use on electric traction type elevators.

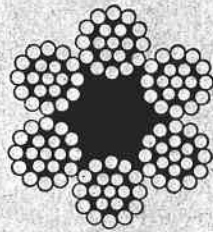
10e. *Iron* is a grade of wire rope with limited use due to a low tensile strength and low abrasion resistance.

10f. *Corrosion-resistant steel*, which is an alloy steel containing approximately 18 percent of chromium and 8 percent of nickel, is used where tensile strength and corrosion resistance are important.

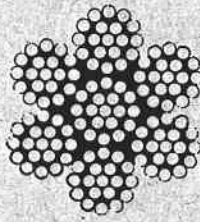
11. *Wire rope cores*.—Fiber cores are standard for most of the constructions of wire rope. The fiber core forms the heart of the rope, supports the strands, provides internal lubrication, and contributes to the flexibility of the rope.

12. Wire cores are made of either independent wire rope or wire strand. They increase resistance to crushing and make a stronger

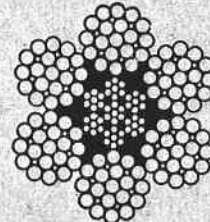
rope. They are recommended where heat is present sufficient to destroy fiber cores. They are less resilient than fiber core ropes; this smaller amount of stretch makes them suitable for bridges and applications where the amount of elongation is important. They are less suitable for operating duty where shock loads are frequent. Figure 1 shows the types of core construction.



Fiber core



Strand core



Wire rope core

FIGURE 1. Wire rope cores.

13. *Wire rope lays.*—The lay of a wire rope is determined by the direction of the wires in each strand and the direction of the strand in the rope.

WIRE ROPE LAYS

Right regular lay: The wires in the strand are laid to the left and each strand is laid to the right. (See fig. 2, A.)

Left regular lay: The wires in the strand are laid to the right and each strand is laid to the left. (See fig. 2, B.)

Right lang lay: Both the wires in the strand and the strands in the rope are laid to the right. (See fig. 2, C.)

Left lang lay: Both the wires in the strand and the strands in the rope are laid to the left. (See fig. 2, D.)

Alternate (or reverse) lay: Alternate left and right lay strands. (See fig. 2, E.)

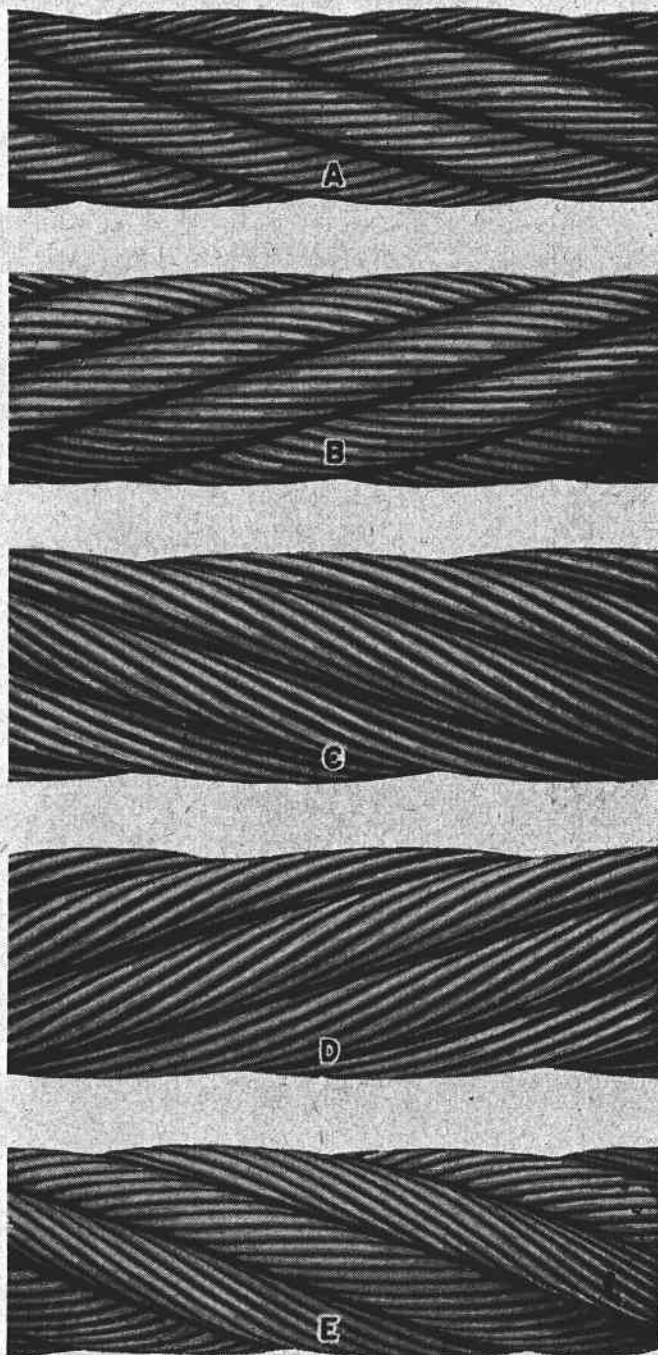
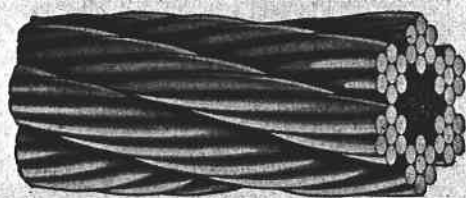
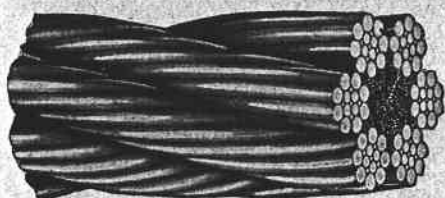


FIGURE 2. Wire rope lays.

14. *Wire-rope constructions.*—To show the wide variations in wire-rope constructions that are considered standard with the industry, the following illustrations are given:



6×7 Fiber core.



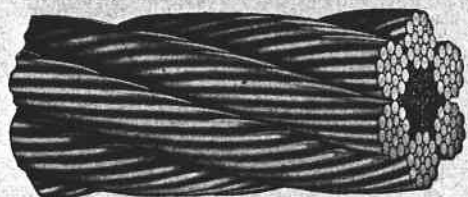
6×17 Filler wire fiber core.



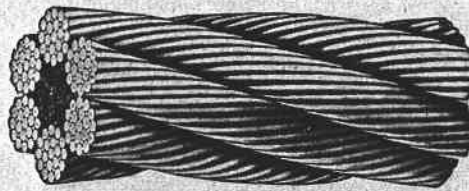
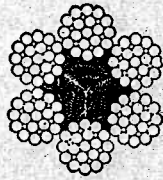
6×19 Seale fiber core.



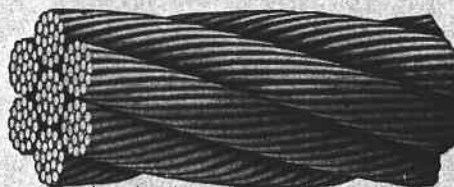
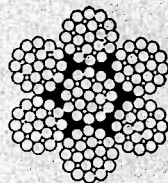
6×19 Warrington fiber core.



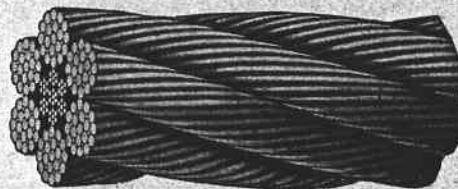
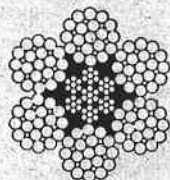
6×21 Filler wire fiber core.



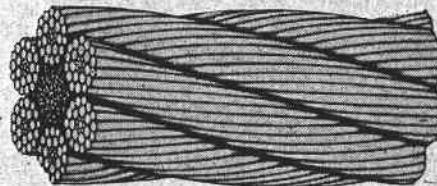
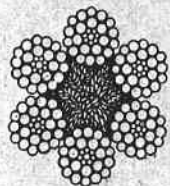
6×25 Filler wire fiber core.



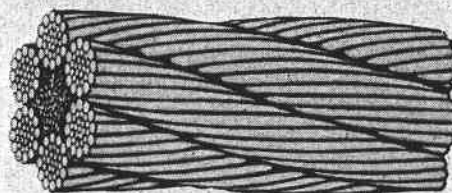
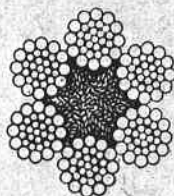
6×25 Filler wire strand core.



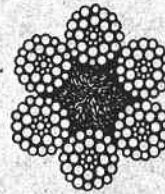
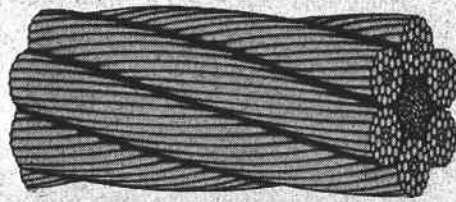
6×25 Filler wire independent wire rope core.



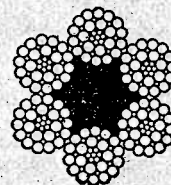
6×29 Warrington fiber core.



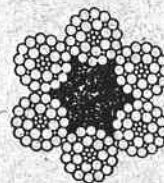
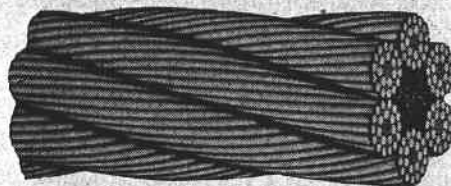
6×31 Seale fiber core.



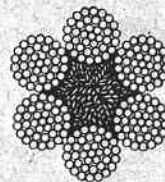
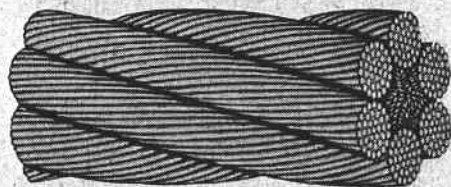
6×33 Warrington fiber core.



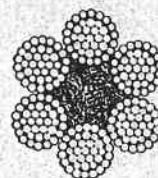
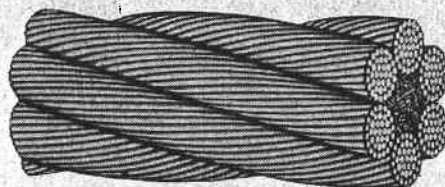
6×35 Filler wire fiber core.



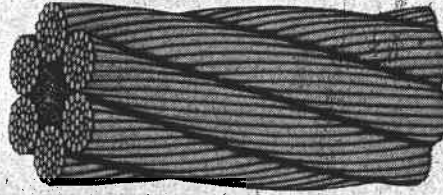
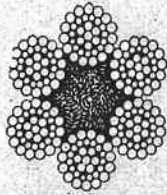
6×36 Filler wire fiber core.



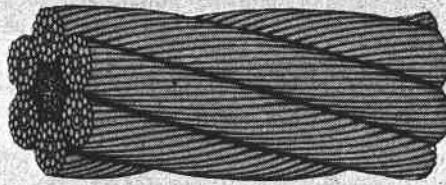
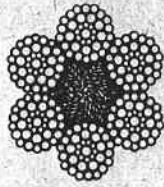
6×37 (3 operations) fiber core.



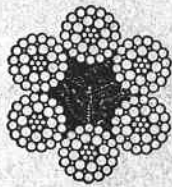
6×37 (2 operations) fiber core.



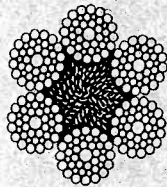
6×37 Seale fiber core.



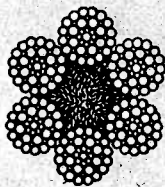
6×37 Warrington fiber core.



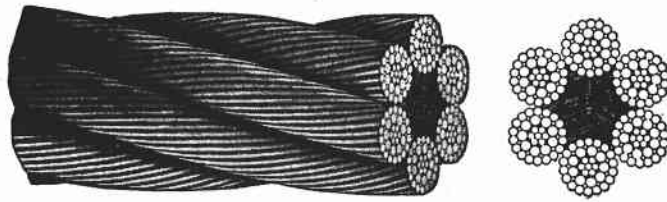
6×39 Filler wire fiber core.



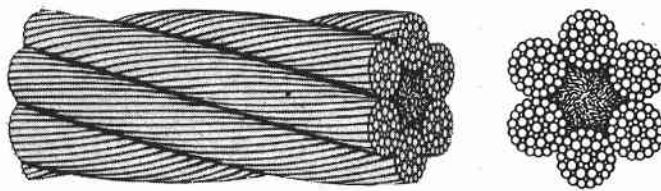
6×41 Warrington Seale fiber core.



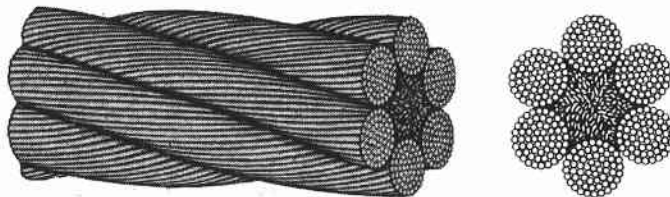
6×41 Filler wire fiber core.



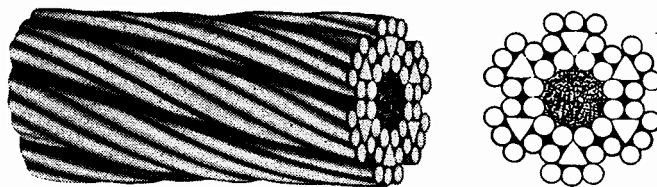
6×43 Filler wire fiber core.



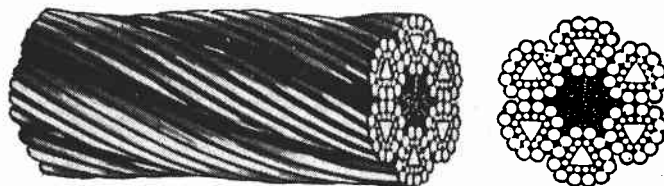
6×46 Filler wire fiber core.



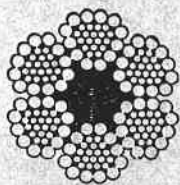
6×61 (4 operations) fiber core.



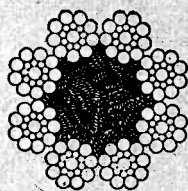
6×8 Flattened strand—Type D fiber core.



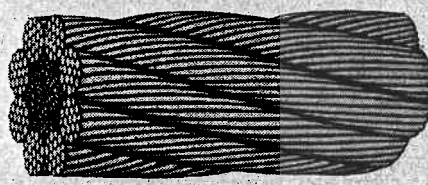
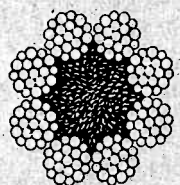
6×25 Flattened strand—Type B fiber core.



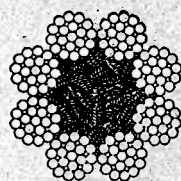
6×30 Flattened strand—Type G fiber core.



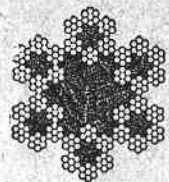
8×19 Seale fiber core.



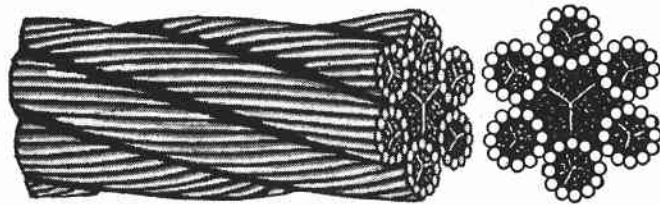
8×19 Warrington fiber core.



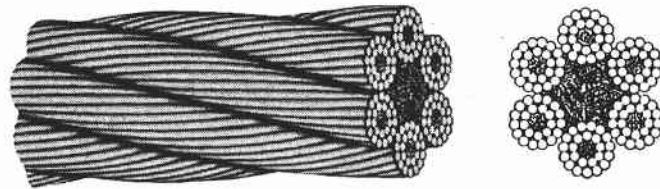
8×25 Filler wire fiber core.



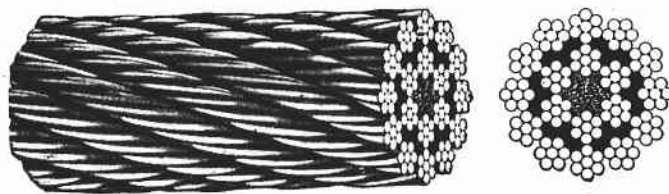
6×42 Tiller rope.

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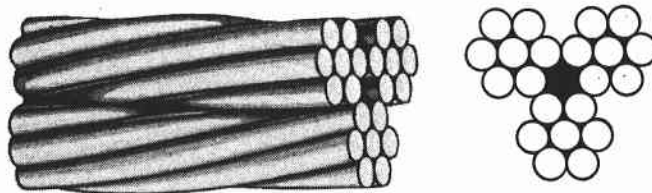
6×12 Galvanized running rope fiber core.



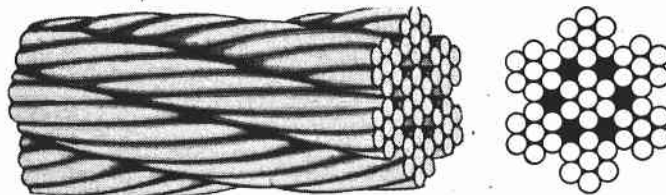
6×24 Fiber core—6 fiber centers.



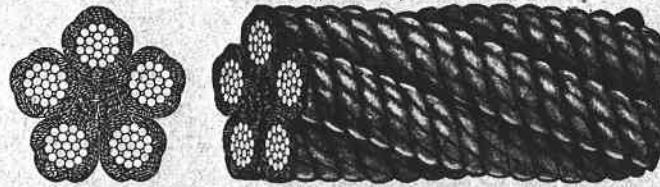
18×7 Nonrotating fiber core.



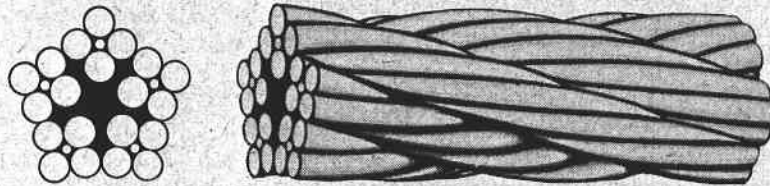
3×7 Highway guard cable.



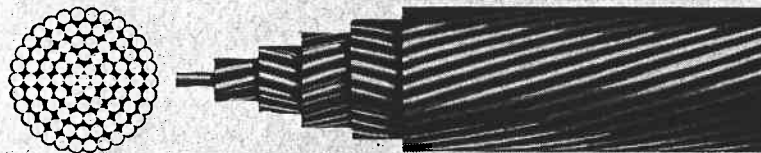
7×7 Highway guard cable.



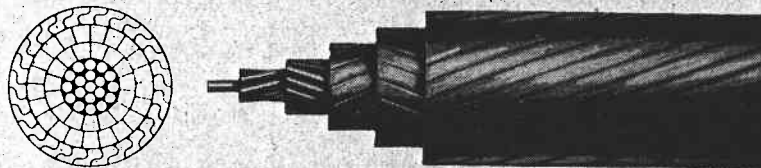
5×25 Filler wire—Marline clad fiber core.



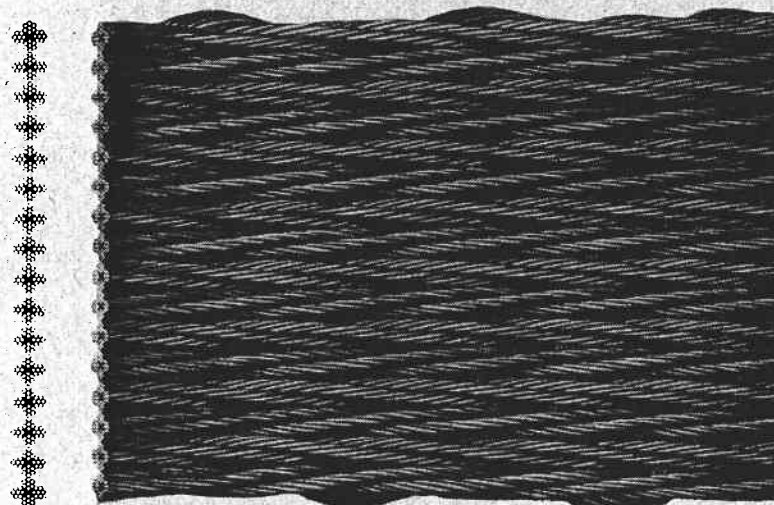
5×5 Torpedo line fiber core.



Lock coil track strand.



Smooth coil track strand.



Flat wire rope.

15. Physical properties.

15a. *Abrasion*.—In certain applications of wire rope, abrasion is the greatest destructive force; therefore, in the selection of a wire rope the conditions of use should be considered to give maximum service. Some ropes are designed especially to resist abrasion. (See fig. 3.)

15b. *Bending fatigue*.—When a wire rope is to be subjected to sharp or repeated bending, an especially designed rope to minimize fatigue should be used. It would be desirable, under these conditions, to specify the use of a preformed wire rope.

Figure 3 shows the resistance to bending fatigue and resistance to abrasion of a few constructions of wire rope.

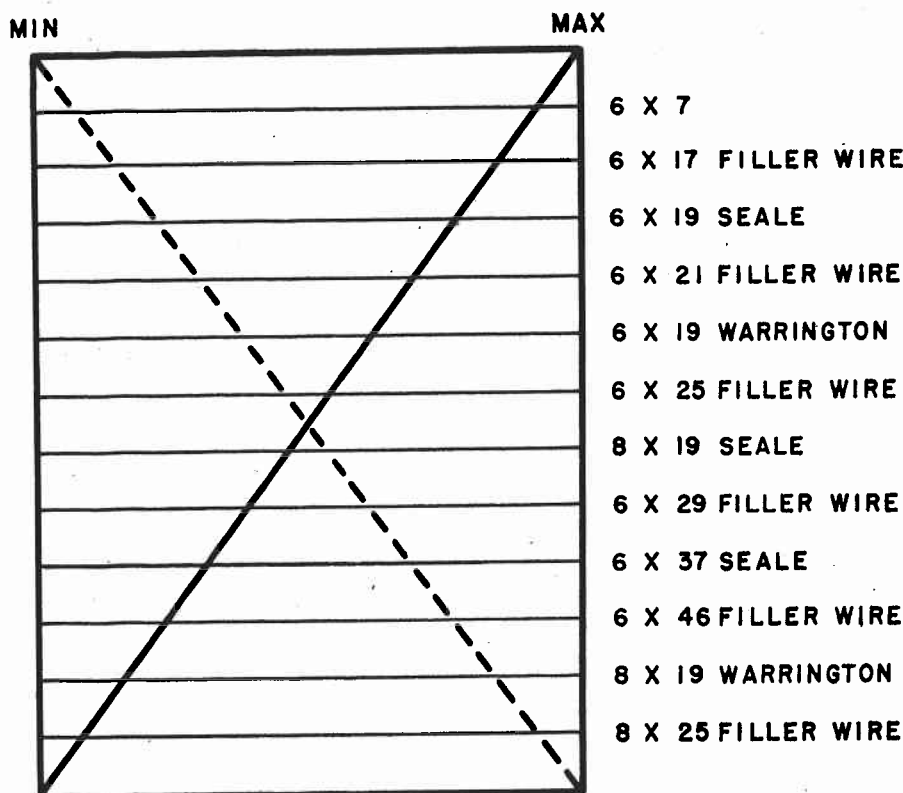


FIGURE 3. Resistance to abrasion and bending fatigue.

——, Resistance to abrasion; -----, resistance to bending fatigue.

15c. *Crushing*.—Often wire rope is subjected to conditions tending to crush or distort the rope. This should be minimized by the selection of the proper rope to meet the exacting conditions. An independent wire rope core or a wire strand core can be used in these cases with proper consideration to its effect on other properties which may be equally desirable.

15d. *Tensile strength*.—The tensile strength of the wire used in the manufacture of wire rope is determined from the strength of the main

wires of the rope. Main wires, except triangular wire centers, taken from the finished rope or seizing strand shall be in accordance with table 2.

TABLE 2. *Tensile strength of main wires*

Material	Tensile strength (minimum)			
	Uncoated		Galvanized	
Designated commercially as—	<i>lb/sq in</i>	<i>kg/sq cm</i>	<i>lb/sq in</i>	<i>kg/sq cm</i>
Iron	70,000	4,921.7	55,000	3,867.1
Annealed steel			60,000	4,218.6
Highway-guard steel			90,000	6,327.9
Traction steel	160,000	11,249.6		
Mild plow steel:				
0.030-inch diameter and smaller	184,000	12,937.0	165,600	11,643.3
0.031 to 0.060 inch	180,000	12,655.8	162,000	11,390.2
0.061 to 0.100 inch	175,000	12,304.3	157,500	11,073.8
0.101 to 0.140 inch	170,000	11,952.7	153,000	10,757.4
0.141 to 0.190 inch	165,000	11,601.2	148,500	10,441.0
Plow steel and bridge-rope steel:				
0.030-inch diameter and smaller	212,000	14,905.7	190,800	13,415.1
0.031 to 0.060 inch	206,000	14,483.9	185,400	13,035.5
0.061 to 0.100 inch	200,000	14,062.0	180,000	12,655.8
0.101 to 0.140 inch	195,000	13,710.5	175,500	12,339.4
0.141 to 0.190 inch	190,000	13,359.0	171,000	12,022.4
Improved plow steel:				
0.030-inch diameter and smaller	244,000	17,155.6	219,600	15,440.1
0.031 to 0.060 inch	238,000	16,733.8	214,200	15,060.4
0.061 to 0.100 inch	230,000	16,171.3	207,000	14,554.2
0.101 to 0.140 inch	225,000	15,819.8	202,500	14,237.8
0.141 to 0.190 inch	218,000	15,327.6	196,200	13,794.8

15e. Breaking strength.

(1) *Actual breaking strength* of wire rope supplied by United States manufacturers shall be that strength required to break the rope under tension.

(2) *Aggregate breaking strength* of wire rope, sometimes used by others, is arrived at by considering the breaking strength of the rope as the aggregate breaking strength of its component wires.²

(3) Table 3 shows the manner of converting from aggregate strength of rope to actual strength, and from actual to aggregate strength.

TABLE 3. *Conversion of breaking strength methods for rope and strand constructions*

Rope constructions	From aggregate strength to actual strength, multiply by—	From actual strength to aggregate strength, multiply by—
6×7	0.860	1.16279
6×19, 8×19, 6×37 hawser	.825	1.21212
6×37	.800	1.2500
6×42, 18×7	.720	1.38889
6×8 flattened strand	.885	1.12994
6×25 and 6×30 flattened strand	.850	1.17647
5×19 marline clad, 6×12 running	.900	1.11111
6×24 hawser, flat rope	.875	1.14286
3- and 7-wire strand	.960	1.04167
19-wire strand	.940	1.06383

² This method is not used by United States manufacturers. It is an easy way to determine the strength, but its disadvantage is that the resulting figure is only theoretical and is always higher than the actual breaking strength.

15f. *Tensile strength* of wire rope shall be determined as outlined in paragraph 17.

15g. *Rope diameters*.—Diameters of all types and grades of wire rope shall be the nominal diameter of the circumscribing circle expressed in inches or millimeters. Tolerances for wire rope diameters shall be as shown in table 4.

TABLE 4. Diameter tolerances for wire rope

Nominal diameter of rope		Undersize tolerance, English and metric	Oversize tolerance	
in.	mm		in.	mm
0 to $\frac{3}{4}$	0 to 19.0.....	0	$\frac{1}{32}$	0.79
$\frac{13}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$	20.6 to 28.6.....	0	$\frac{3}{64}$	1.19
$1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	30.2 to 38.1.....	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	1.59
$1\frac{9}{16}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$	39.7 to 57.1.....	0	$\frac{3}{32}$	2.38
$2\frac{5}{16}$ and up.....	58.7 and up.....	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	3.18

15h. *Weights*.—Weight of wire rope shall be expressed in pounds per linear foot or kilograms per meter.

15i. *Metallic area*.—The metallic area of a wire rope or strand is the sum of the cross sectional areas of the individual wires of which it is made. A method of calculating the approximate metallic area for a few rope constructions is given in table 5, where "d" is the rope diameter in inches or millimeters. If the rope diameter "d" is expressed in inches or millimeters, the area will be expressed in square inches or square millimeters, respectively.

TABLE 5. Metallic area of wire rope

Rope construction	Area
	sq in. or sq mm
6×7.....	$0.380d^2$
6×17.....	$.385d^2$
6×19 Seale.....	$.395d^2$
6×21 filler wire.....	$.395d^2$
6×19 Warrington.....	$.405d^2$
6×25 filler wire.....	$.405d^2$
6×37.....	$.400d^2$
6×25 flattened strand, styles B and G.....	$.440d^2$
8×19.....	$.352d^2$

16. *Safety factor*.—The factor of safety is the ratio of the actual breaking strength of the wire rope to the working load. A wire rope with an actual breaking strength of 20,000 lb (9072 kg) and a total working load of 4,000 lb (1814.4 kg) would be operating with a safety factor of five.

16a. The proper factor of safety to use will be affected by many conditions such as speed of operation, type of fittings, acceleration and deceleration, size and location of sheaves and drums, and many others. Table 6 and table 6a showing minimum safety factors are intended only as a guide.

TABLE 6. *Safety factors for typical services*

Type of service	Minimum safety factor
Track cables.....	3.2.
Guys.....	3.5.
Mine shafts.....	8.0 for depths to 500 ft (152.40 m). 7.0 for depths 500 to 1,000 ft (152.40 to 304.80 m). 6.0 for depths 1,000 to 2,000 ft (304.8 to 609.6 m). 5.0 for depths 2,000 to 3,000 ft (609.6 to 914.4 m). 4.0 for depths 3,000 ft and more (914.4 m and more).
Miscellaneous hoisting equipment.....	5.0.
Haulage ropes.....	6.0.
Overhead and gantry cranes.....	6.0.
Jib and pillar cranes.....	6.0.
Derricks.....	6.0.
Small electric and air hoists.....	7.0.
Hot ladle cranes.....	8.0.
Slings.....	8.0.
Elevators.....	See table 6a for safety factors for elevators.

TABLE 6a. *Safety factors for elevators (based on static loading)*

Elevator car speed		Minimum safety factors		
Feet per minute	Meters per minute	Passenger	Freight	Dumb-waiters
50	15.24	7.50	6.67	5.33
100	30.48	7.85	7.00	5.66
150	45.72	8.20	7.32	5.98
200	60.96	8.54	7.64	6.29
250	76.20	8.86	7.92	6.59
300	91.44	9.17	8.20	6.88
350	106.68	9.47	8.45	7.18
400	121.92	9.75	8.70	7.46
450	137.16	10.01	8.93	7.74
500	152.40	10.25	9.14	8.00
550	167.64	10.47	9.32	-----
600	182.88	10.68	9.50	-----
700	213.36	11.00	9.78	-----
800	243.89	11.25	10.02	-----
900	274.30	11.44	10.21	-----
1,000	304.80	11.57	10.34	-----
1,100	335.28	11.67	10.43	-----
1,200	365.76	11.75	10.50	-----
1,300	396.24	11.81	10.54	-----
1,400	426.73	11.85	10.58	-----
1,500	457.20	11.87	10.61	-----

17. *Methods of Test.*

17a. *Wires.*—When testing the individual wires for tensile strength, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the current Standard Methods of Tension Testing of Metallic Materials, American Society for Testing Materials Designation E8.

17b. *Wire rope.*—When testing the finished wire rope for its breaking strength, tensile test specimens shall be cut and suitable sockets or end fittings shall be attached.

17c. The length of the test specimen shall not be less than 3 feet between sockets for wire rope up to 1 inch (25.4 mm) in diameter, inclusive, and not less than 5 feet (1.52 m) between sockets for wire ropes 1½ inch (28.6 mm) in diameter and larger.

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

SIZES

18. *Wire-rope sizes.*—The sizes of wire rope considered standard with the industry are shown in the following tables. The tables show the construction, diameter, weights, and strength of each rope.

TABLE 7. 6X19 classification wire rope—fiber core (preformed or nonpreformed)

Including:

6X19 Seale.
6X19 Warrington.
6X17 filler wire.

6X21 filler wire.
6X25 filler wire.
6X21 Seale.

Nominal rope diameter	Weight (approximate)	Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength					
		Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Mild plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
		Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m								
1/4	6.3	0.15	0.15	2.74	2.48	2.39	2.17	3.32	3.01	2.90	2.68
5/16	7.9	0.16	.24	4.26	3.86	3.71	3.36	5.16	4.68	4.50	4.07
3/8	9.5	.23	.34	6.10	5.53	5.31	4.82	7.39	6.70	6.44	5.84
7/16	11.1	.31	.46	8.27	7.50	7.19	6.52	10.0	9.09	8.71	7.90
1/2	12.7	.40	.59	10.7	9.71	9.35	8.48	13.0	11.8	11.3	10.3
5/8	15.9	.51	.76	13.5	12.2	11.8	10.7	16.4	14.8	14.3	13.0
3/4	19.0	.63	.94	16.7	15.1	14.5	13.1	20.2	18.3	17.6	15.9
7/8	22.2	.80	1.34	23.8	21.6	20.7	18.8	28.8	26.2	25.1	22.8
1	25.4	1.23	1.83	32.2	29.2	28.0	25.4	39.0	35.4	33.9	30.8
1 1/8	31.7	1.60	2.38	41.8	37.9	36.4	33.0	50.7	45.9	44.1	40.0
1 1/4	38.1	2.03	3.02	52.6	47.7	45.7	41.4	63.7	57.8	55.4	50.2
1 1/2	44.4	2.50	3.72	64.6	58.6	56.2	51.0	78.3	71.0	68.1	61.8
1 3/4	50.8	3.03	4.51	77.7	70.5	67.5	61.2	94.2	85.4	81.8	74.2
2	57.1	3.60	5.36	92.0	83.5	80.0	72.6	111.0	101.0	97.0	88.0
2 1/4	63.5	4.23	6.29	107.0	97.1	93.4	84.7	130.0	118.0	113.0	103.0
2 1/2	69.8	4.90	7.29	124.0	112.0	108.0	98.0	150.0	136.0	131.0	119.0
2 3/4	76.2	5.63	8.38	141.0	128.0	123.0	111.0	171.0	155.0	149.0	134.0
3	82.5	6.40	9.52	160.0	145.0	139.0	126.0	194.0	176.0	168.0	153.0
3 1/4	88.9	7.23	10.76	179.0	162.0	156.0	141.0	217.0	196.0	189.0	171.0
3 1/2	95.3	8.10	12.05	200.0	181.0	174.0	158.0	242.0	219.0	211.0	191.0
3 3/4	101.6	9.00	13.33	221.0	201.0	192.0	172.0	266.0	240.0	230.0	208.0
4	108.0	10.00	14.88	244.0	221.0	212.0	192.0	296.0	268.0	257.0	233.0
4 1/4	114.3	11.00	16.33	269.0	244.0	234.0	210.0	324.0	291.0	279.0	253.0

NOTE.—For breaking strengths of galvanized ropes, deduct 10% from strengths shown. For wire strand cores and independent wire rope cores add 7 1/2% to the listed strengths and 10% to the weights.

TABLE 8. 6×37 classification wire rope—fiber core (preformed or nonpreformed)

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength								
				Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel						
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg					
in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m	6×37 (3 operations). 6×39 filler wire. 6×35 filler wire. 6×36 filler wire. 6×37 filler wire. 6×37 (2 operations).	6×61 filler wire. 6×31 Seale. 6×37 Seale. 6×41 Warrington-Seale. 6×23 Warrington.	6×33 Warrington. 6×37 Warrington. 6×31 Warrington-Seale. 6×34 (2 operations).										
1/4	6.3	0.10	0.15	2.59	2.35	2.25	2.04	3.24	2.81	2.55	2.36	2.17	16.1	14.6	14.0	12.7
5/16	7.9	.16	.24	4.03	3.65	3.50	3.17	5.04	4.37	3.97	3.56	5.04	19.7	17.9	17.1	15.5
3/8	9.5	.22	.33	5.77	5.23	5.02	4.55	7.21	6.27	5.69	5.19	7.21	28.2	25.6	24.5	22.2
7/16	11.1	.30	.45	7.82	7.09	6.80	6.17	9.77	8.50	7.71	6.99	9.77	38.2	34.6	33.2	30.1
1/2	12.7	.39	.58	10.2	9.25	8.85	8.03	12.7	11.1	10.0	9.09	12.7	45.1	43.2	43.2	39.2
9/16	14.3	.49	.73	12.9	11.7	11.2	10.2	16.1	14.0	12.7	11.5	16.1	62.6	56.7	54.4	49.4
5/8	15.9	.61	.91	15.8	14.3	13.7	12.4	19.7	17.9	17.1	15.5	19.7	76.9	69.7	66.9	60.6
3/4	19.0	.87	1.29	22.6	20.5	19.6	17.8	28.2	24.5	22.2	20.0	28.2	92.6	84.0	80.6	73.1
7/8	22.2	1.19	1.77	30.6	27.7	26.6	24.1	38.2	33.2	30.1	27.7	38.2	110.0	99.6	95.5	86.6
1	25.4	1.55	2.31	39.8	36.1	34.6	31.4	49.7	43.2	40.0	36.9	49.7	129.0	117.0	112.0	101.0
1 1/8	28.6	1.96	2.92	50.1	45.4	43.5	39.5	62.6	54.4	50.0	46.0	62.6	149.0	135.0	129.0	117.0
1 1/4	31.7	2.42	3.60	61.5	55.8	53.5	48.5	76.9	66.9	63.0	58.0	76.9	170.0	154.0	147.0	134.0
1 3/8	34.9	2.93	4.36	74.1	67.2	64.5	58.5	92.6	80.6	76.0	71.0	92.6	192.0	175.0	167.0	151.0
1 1/2	38.1	3.49	5.19	87.9	79.7	76.4	69.3	110.0	99.6	95.0	89.0	110.0	216.0	196.0	187.0	170.0
1 5/8	41.3	4.09	6.09	103.0	93.4	89.3	81.0	129.0	112.0	107.0	100.0	129.0	241.0	219.0	210.0	190.0
1 3/4	44.4	4.75	7.07	119.0	108.0	103.0	93.4	149.0	129.0	124.0	115.0	149.0	267.0	244.0	235.0	212.0
1 7/8	47.6	5.45	8.11	136.0	123.0	118.0	107.0	170.0	154.0	147.0	134.0	170.0	295.0	267.0	258.0	232.0
2	50.8	6.20	9.23	154.0	140.0	134.0	121.0	192.0	175.0	167.0	151.0	192.0	322.0	300.0	290.0	260.0
2 1/8	54.0	7.00	10.42	173.0	157.0	150.0	136.0	216.0	196.0	187.0	170.0	216.0	360.0	334.0	324.0	290.0
2 1/4	57.1	7.85	11.68	193.0	175.0	168.0	152.0	241.0	219.0	210.0	190.0	241.0	390.0	360.0	350.0	310.0
2 3/8	60.3	8.75	13.00	214.0	205.0	205.0	186.0	267.0	244.0	235.0	212.0	267.0	419.0	380.0	369.0	330.0
2 1/2	63.5	9.69	14.42	236.0	214.0	205.0	186.0	295.0	267.0	258.0	232.0	295.0	442.0	402.0	392.0	350.0
2 5/8	66.8	11.72	17.44	258.0	236.0	224.0	204.0	322.0	300.0	290.0	260.0	322.0	465.0	425.0	415.0	370.0
3	70.2	13.95	20.76	335.0	304.0	291.0	264.0	419.0	380.0	369.0	330.0	419.0	487.0	447.0	437.0	390.0
3 1/4	73.6	16.37	24.36	390.0	354.0	339.0	307.0	487.0	442.0	425.0	390.0	487.0	561.0	509.0	497.0	442.0
3 1/2	76.9	19.00	28.27	449.0	407.0	390.0	354.0	561.0	509.0	497.0	442.0	561.0				

Including:

6×33 filler wire.
6×35 filler wire.
6×36 filler wire.
6×37 filler wire.
6×37 (2 operations).

6×37 (3 operations).
6×39 filler wire.
6×41 filler wire.
6×43 filler wire.
6×46 filler wire.

6×31 filler wire.
6×37 Seale.
6×41 Warrington-Seale.
6×49 Warrington.

6×33 Warrington.
6×37 Warrington.
6×31 Warrington-Seale.
6×34 (2 operations).

NOTE.—For breaking strengths of galvanized ropes, deduct 10% from strengths shown. For wire strand cores and independent wire rope cores add 7½% to the listed strengths and 10% to the weights.

TABLE 9. 6×7 wire rope—fiber core (preformed or nonpreformed)

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)	Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
			Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
in.	mm	lb/ft 0.094 .15 .21 .29 .38	kg/m 0.14 .22 .31 .43 .56	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb
1/4	6.3	.094	.14	2.64	1.81	2.00	1.81	2.78	2.43	2.10
5/16	7.9	.15	.22	4.10	2.81	3.10	2.81	4.77	4.14	3.27
3/8	9.5	.21	.31	5.86	4.02	4.43	4.02	6.81	5.63	4.67
7/16	11.1	.29	.43	7.93	5.44	6.00	5.44	9.22	8.02	6.32
1/2	12.7	.38	.56	10.3	7.07	7.79	7.07	12.0	10.4	8.22
5/8	14.3	.48	.71	13.0	8.91	9.82	8.91	15.1	13.1	10.4
3/4	15.9	.59	.88	15.9	10.9	12.0	10.9	18.5	16.2	12.7
7/8	19.0	.84	1.25	22.7	15.6	17.2	15.6	26.4	23.0	18.1
1	22.2	1.15	1.71	30.7	21.0	23.2	21.0	35.7	31.0	24.4
1 1/8	25.4	1.50	2.23	39.7	27.2	30.0	27.2	46.2	40.1	31.6
1 1/4	28.6	1.90	2.83	49.8	34.2	37.7	34.2	57.9	50.3	39.8
1 1/2	31.7	2.34	3.43	61.0	41.8	46.1	41.8	70.9	61.6	48.6
1 3/4	34.9	2.84	4.23	73.1	50.2	55.3	50.2	85.0	77.1	58.4
1 7/8	38.1	3.38	5.03	86.2	59.1	65.2	59.1	100.0	90.9	68.7

NOTE.—For breaking strengths of galvanized ropes, deduct 10% from strengths shown. For wire strand cores and independent wire rope cores add 7½% to the listed strengths and 10% to the weights.

TABLE 10. 8×19 wire rope—fiber core (preformed or nonpreformed)

Including:
8×19 Seale.
8×19 Warrington.
8×25 filler wire.

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.3	0.09	0.13	2.35	2.13	2.04	1.85	2.85	2.58	2.47	2.24
$\frac{5}{16}$	7.9	.14	.21	3.65	3.31	3.18	2.88	4.42	4.01	3.85	3.49
$\frac{3}{8}$	9.5	.20	.30	5.24	4.75	4.55	4.13	6.35	5.76	5.51	5.01
$\frac{7}{16}$	11.1	.28	.42	7.09	6.43	6.17	5.60	8.59	7.79	7.48	6.79
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	.36	.54	9.23	8.37	8.02	7.27	11.2	10.1	9.72	8.81
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.46	.68	11.6	10.5	10.1	9.16	14.1	12.7	12.2	11.1
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.57	.85	14.3	13.0	12.4	11.2	17.3	15.7	15.0	13.6
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	.82	1.22	20.5	18.6	17.8	16.1	24.8	22.5	21.6	19.5
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.11	1.65	27.7	25.1	24.1	21.9	33.6	30.4	29.2	26.5
1	25.4	1.45	2.16	36.0	32.6	31.3	28.4	43.6	39.5	37.9	34.4
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	1.84	2.74	45.3	41.1	39.4	35.7	54.9	49.8	47.7	43.3
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	2.27	3.38	55.7	50.5	48.4	43.9	67.5	61.2	58.7	53.2
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	2.74	4.08	67.1	60.9	58.3	52.9	81.3	73.8	70.7	64.1
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	3.26	4.85	79.4	72.0	69.1	62.7	96.2	87.3	83.7	76.0

NOTE.—For breaking strengths of galvanized ropes, deduct 10% from strengths shown.

TABLE 11. Flattened strand ropes—6×25 type B; 6×30 type G

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Improved plow steel		Mild plow steel		Improved plow steel		Mild plow steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{3}{8}$	9.5	0.25	0.37	6.71	6.09	—	—	7.89	7.16	—	—
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	.45	.67	11.8	10.7	8.94	8.11	13.9	12.6	10.5	9.54
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.57	.85	14.9	13.5	11.2	10.2	17.5	15.9	13.2	12.0
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.70	1.04	18.3	16.6	13.9	12.6	21.5	19.5	16.3	14.8
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	1.01	1.50	26.2	23.8	19.8	18.0	30.8	28.0	23.3	21.2
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.39	2.07	35.4	32.1	26.8	24.3	41.6	37.8	31.5	28.6
1	25.4	1.80	2.68	46.0	41.7	34.8	31.6	54.1	49.0	40.9	37.2
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.28	3.39	57.9	52.5	43.8	39.7	68.1	61.8	51.5	46.7
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	2.81	4.18	71.0	64.4	53.7	48.7	83.5	75.8	63.2	57.3
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	3.40	5.06	85.5	77.6	—	—	100.0	91.3	—	—
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	4.05	6.03	101.0	91.6	—	—	119.0	108.0	—	—
$1\frac{3}{4}$	41.3	4.75	7.07	118.0	107.0	—	—	139.0	126.0	—	—
$1\frac{7}{8}$	44.4	5.51	8.20	136.0	123.0	—	—	160.0	145.0	—	—

NOTE.—For wire strand cores and independent wire rope cores, add 7½% to the listed strengths and 5% to the weights.

TABLE 12. Flattened strand rope—6×8

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Improved plow steel		Mild plow steel		Improved plow steel		Mild plow steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	0.45	0.67	11.1	10.1	8.37	7.59	12.5	11.4	9.46	8.58
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.70	1.04	17.1	15.5	12.9	11.7	19.3	17.5	14.6	13.2
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	1.01	1.50	24.4	22.1	18.5	16.8	27.6	25.0	20.9	19.0
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.39	2.07	33.0	29.9	24.9	22.6	37.3	33.8	28.1	25.5
1	25.4	1.80	2.68	42.7	38.7	32.3	29.3	48.2	43.7	36.5	33.1
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.28	3.39	53.5	48.5	40.5	36.7	60.4	54.8	45.8	41.5
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	2.81	4.18	65.5	59.4	49.4	44.8	74.0	67.1	55.8	50.6
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	3.40	5.06	78.6	71.3	59.4	53.9	88.8	80.6	67.1	60.9
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	4.05	6.03	92.7	84.1	70.1	63.6	105.0	95.0	79.2	71.9

NOTE.—For wire strand cores and independent wire rope cores add 7½% to the listed strengths and 5% to the weights.

TABLE 13. Galvanized highway-guard cable

Nominal cable diameter		Construc- tion	Weight (approximate)		Actual cable strength		Approximate aggregate breaking strength	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>		<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	3×7	0.85	1.26	12.5	11.3	13.9	12.5
1	25.4	7×7	1.6	2.38	15.0	13.6	17.4	15.8

TABLE 15. Flat wire rope

Nominal rope width and thickness		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength					
				Plow steel		Mild plow steel		Plow steel		Mild plow steel			
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg		
in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m										
14×1½	6.3×38.1	0.69	1.03	25.8	23.4	22.4	20.3	29.5	26.7	25.6	23.2	28.3	25.6
14×2	6.3×50.8	0.88	1.31	33.2	30.1	28.8	26.1	37.9	34.4	32.9	29.8	37.7	34.4
14×2½	6.3×63.5	1.15	1.71	40.5	36.7	35.3	32.0	46.3	41.9	40.3	36.6	47.6	43.2
14×3	6.3×76.2	1.34	1.99	47.9	43.4	41.7	37.8	54.7	49.6	47.6	43.2	57.1	51.8
14×3½	6.3×88.9	1.56	2.23	55.3	50.2	48.1	43.6	63.2	57.4	55.0	49.8	65.7	59.6
14×4	7.9×102.0	2.17	3.23	62.7	56.9	54.6	49.5	71.6	65.0	62.4	56.6	72.8	66.0
14×4½	7.9×114.0	2.83	4.21	73.2	66.4	63.7	57.8	83.6	75.9	72.8	66.0	81.2	75.9
14×5	9.5×127.0	3.03	4.51	78.4	71.1	68.2	61.9	89.6	81.2	77.9	70.7	92.1	83.6
14×5½	9.5×140.0	3.42	5.09	88.9	80.6	77.3	70.1	102.0	92.1	88.3	80.1	107.0	97.6
14×6	9.5×152.0	3.63	5.40	94.1	85.4	81.9	74.3	107.0	97.6	93.6	84.9	113.0	104.0
14×6½	12.7×165.0	2.13	3.17	54.5	49.4	47.4	43.0	62.3	56.4	54.2	49.1	65.9	60.0
14×7	12.7×177.2	2.47	3.67	63.6	57.7	55.4	50.2	72.7	65.9	63.3	57.4	75.3	68.6
14×7½	12.7×188.9	2.82	4.20	72.7	65.9	63.3	57.4	83.1	75.3	72.3	66.6	88.1	80.1
14×8	12.7×202.0	3.16	4.70	81.8	74.2	71.2	64.6	93.5	84.8	81.4	73.8	99.0	90.4
14×8½	12.7×214.0	3.82	5.68	90.9	82.5	79.1	71.7	104.0	94.3	90.4	81.9	113.0	104.0
14×9	12.7×226.0	4.16	6.19	109.0	98.9	94.9	86.1	124.0	113.0	108.0	98.4	139.0	124.0

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	12.7X140.0	4.50	5.70	118.0	107.0	103.0	93.4	135.0	122.0	118.0	107.0
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	12.7X152.0	4.85	7.22	127.0	115.0	111.0	101.0	145.0	131.0	127.0	115.0
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 7$	12.7X178.0	5.85	8.70	143.0	131.0	126.0	114.0	168.0	150.0	144.0	130.0
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$	12.7X203.0	6.85	10.00	159.0	147.0	142.0	130.0	191.0	177.0	172.0	158.0
$1\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	15.9X114.0	4.50	6.70	114.0	103.0	99.5	90.3	130.0	118.0	114.0	103.0
$1\frac{3}{4} \times 6$	15.9X127.0	5.04	7.50	129.0	117.0	112.0	102.0	147.0	134.0	129.0	116.0
$1\frac{3}{4} \times 7$	15.9X140.0	5.59	8.32	143.0	130.0	124.0	112.0	163.0	148.0	142.0	128.0
$1\frac{3}{4} \times 8$	15.9X152.0	6.14	9.14	157.0	142.0	137.0	124.0	179.0	162.0	156.0	142.0
$2 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	15.9X178.0	7.23	10.76	186.0	169.0	162.0	147.0	212.0	193.0	185.0	168.0
2×6	15.9X203.0	8.32	12.38	214.0	194.0	186.0	169.0	244.0	222.0	212.0	193.0
2×7	19.0X127.0	6.50	9.67	165.0	150.0	143.0	130.0	188.0	171.0	163.0	148.0
2×8	19.0X152.0	7.31	10.88	183.0	168.0	161.0	146.0	211.0	192.0	184.0	167.0
2×9	19.0X178.0	8.13	12.10	206.0	187.0	179.0	162.0	235.0	214.0	204.0	185.0
2×10	19.0X203.0	9.70	14.43	227.0	206.0	197.0	179.0	259.0	235.0	225.0	204.0
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	22.2X127.0	7.50	11.16	190.0	172.0	165.0	150.0	217.0	196.0	188.0	171.0
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	22.2X152.0	8.56	12.74	217.0	197.0	188.0	170.0	248.0	225.0	215.0	194.0
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 7$	22.2X178.0	9.63	14.33	244.0	221.0	212.0	192.0	279.0	252.0	242.0	219.0
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$	22.2X203.0	10.60	15.91	271.0	246.0	236.0	214.0	310.0	281.0	270.0	244.0

TABLE 16. 18×7 nonrotating wire rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{3}{16}$	9.5	0.24	0.36	5.59	5.07	4.86	4.41	7.76	7.04	6.75	6.12
$\frac{7}{16}$	11.1	.33	.49	7.58	6.88	6.59	5.98	10.5	9.55	9.15	8.30
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	.43	.64	9.85	8.98	8.57	7.77	13.7	12.4	11.9	10.8
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.55	.82	12.4	11.2	10.8	9.80	17.2	15.5	15.0	13.6
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.68	1.01	15.3	13.9	13.3	12.1	21.2	19.3	18.5	16.8
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	.97	1.44	21.8	19.8	19.0	17.2	30.3	27.5	26.4	23.9
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.32	1.96	29.5	26.8	25.7	23.3	41.0	37.2	35.7	32.4
1	25.4	1.73	2.57	38.3	34.7	33.3	30.2	53.2	48.2	46.2	41.9
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.19	3.26	48.2	43.7	41.9	38.0	66.9	60.7	58.2	52.8
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	2.70	4.02	59.2	53.7	51.5	46.7	82.2	74.6	71.5	64.9
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	3.27	4.87	71.3	64.7	62.0	56.2	99.0	89.9	86.1	78.0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	3.89	5.79	84.4	76.6	73.4	66.6	117.0	106.0	102.0	92.5
$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	4.57	6.80	98.4	89.3	85.6	77.6	137.0	124.0	119.0	108.0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	5.30	7.89	114.0	103.0	98.8	89.6	158.0	143.0	137.0	124.0

TABLE 17. 6×42 tiller rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Plow steel		Iron		Plow steel		Iron	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.3	0.07	0.10	1.31	1.19	0.584	0.53	1.82	1.65	0.810	0.736
$\frac{5}{16}$	7.9	.11	.16	2.05	1.86	.908	.82	2.84	2.58	1.260	1.140
$\frac{3}{8}$	9.5	.16	.24	2.93	2.66	1.30	1.18	4.07	3.69	1.805	1.640
$\frac{7}{16}$	11.1	.21	.31	3.98	3.61	1.77	1.60	5.50	5.01	2.460	2.220
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	.28	.42	5.18	4.70	2.30	2.09	7.195	6.53	3.195	2.900
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.35	.52	6.53	5.92	2.90	2.63	9.07	8.22	4.025	3.650
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.43	.64	8.04	7.29	3.57	3.24	11.16	10.12	4.960	4.500

TABLE 18. *Locked coil track strand*

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Special grade		Standard grade		Special grade		Standard grade	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	1.41	2.10	31.5	28.6	25.0	22.7	35.0	31.8	27.8	25.2
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.92	2.86	41.5	37.6	32.0	29.0	46.1	41.8	35.5	32.2
1	25.4	2.50	3.72	52.5	47.6	42.0	38.1	58.3	52.9	46.7	42.3
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	3.16	4.70	66.0	59.9	54.0	49.0	73.3	66.5	60.0	54.4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	3.91	5.82	81.0	73.5	65.0	59.0	90.0	81.7	72.2	65.5
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	4.73	7.04	100.0	90.7	78.0	70.8	111.1	100.8	86.7	78.7
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	5.63	8.38	120.5	109.3	93.0	84.4	133.9	121.4	103.3	93.8
$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	6.60	9.82	140.0	127.0	108.0	98.0	155.5	141.1	120.0	108.9
$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	7.66	11.40	165.0	149.7	125.0	113.4	183.3	166.3	138.9	126.0
$1\frac{7}{8}$	47.6	8.79	13.08	187.5	170.1	138.0	125.2	208.3	189.0	153.3	139.1
2	50.8	10.00	14.88	215.0	195.0	158.0	143.3	238.9	216.7	175.5	159.2
$2\frac{1}{4}$	57.1	12.50	18.60	280.0	254.0	-----	-----	311.1	282.2	-----	-----
$2\frac{1}{2}$	63.5	15.20	22.62	345.0	313.0	-----	-----	383.3	347.8	-----	-----
$2\frac{3}{4}$	69.8	18.30	27.23	420.0	381.0	-----	-----	466.7	423.3	-----	-----
3	76.2	22.20	33.04	500.0	453.6	-----	-----	555.5	504.0	-----	-----

TABLE 19. *Smooth coil track strand*

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Extra-high-strength grade		High-strength grade		Extra-high-strength grade		High-strength grade	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	0.55	0.82	15.3	13.9	12.6	11.4	17.0	15.4	14.0	12.7
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	0.86	1.28	22.3	20.2	19.2	17.4	24.8	22.4	21.3	19.3
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	1.24	1.84	32.5	29.5	27.6	25.0	36.1	32.8	30.7	27.8
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.69	2.51	44.4	40.3	37.6	34.1	49.3	44.8	41.8	37.9
1	25.4	2.20	3.27	58.0	52.6	49.2	44.6	64.4	58.4	54.7	49.5
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.70	4.02	70.7	64.1	60.0	54.4	78.5	71.2	55.7	60.4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	3.23	4.81	84.6	76.7	71.8	65.1	94.0	85.2	79.8	72.3
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	4.01	5.97	105.0	95.2	88.8	80.5	116.7	105.8	98.7	89.4
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	4.88	7.26	127.5	115.7	108.4	98.3	141.7	128.5	120.4	109.2
$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	5.63	8.38	146.0	132.4	124.0	112.5	162.2	147.1	137.8	125.0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	6.59	9.81	171.0	155.1	145.8	132.3	190.0	172.3	162.0	147.0
$1\frac{7}{8}$	47.6	7.28	10.83	189.0	171.4	161.0	146.0	210.0	190.4	178.9	162.2
2	50.8	8.40	12.50	218.0	197.8	185.0	167.8	242.2	219.8	205.5	186.4
$2\frac{1}{4}$	54.0	9.35	13.91	240.0	217.7	204.0	185.1	266.7	241.9	226.7	205.7
$2\frac{1}{2}$	57.1	10.36	15.42	266.0	241.3	233.0	211.4	295.5	268.1	258.9	234.9
$2\frac{3}{4}$	63.5	13.10	19.49	335.0	303.9	285.0	258.5	372.2	337.7	316.7	287.2

TABLE 21. *Marline clad rope—5×19; 5×25*

Nominal rope diameter		Circumference (approximate) after serving	Weight (approximate)	Actual rope strength		Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
Before serving	After serving			Plow steel	Mild plow steel	Plow steel	Mild plow steel	Plow steel	Mild plow steel
in.	mm	in.	mm	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
1/4	6.3	1/4	14.3	2.17	1.97	2.41	2.19	2.10	1.90
5/16	7.9	5/16	15.9	3.37	3.06	3.74	3.40	3.25	2.95
3/8	9.5	3/8	17.5	4.82	4.37	5.35	4.85	4.67	4.23
7/16	11.1	7/16	19.0	6.53	5.92	7.25	6.58	6.31	5.72
1/2	12.7	1/2	20.6	8.50	7.71	9.44	8.57	8.21	7.44
5/16	14.3	5/16	22.2	10.7	9.71	11.9	10.8	10.3	9.38
3/8	15.9	3/8	25.4	13.2	12.0	14.7	13.3	12.7	11.4
7/16	17.5	7/16	28.6	18.8	17.0	20.9	18.9	18.2	16.5
1	25.4	1	34.9	25.5	23.1	28.3	25.7	24.5	22.2
				33.1	30.0	36.8	33.3	31.9	28.9
				41.6	37.7	46.2	41.9	40.2	36.4
				51.1	46.3	56.8	51.4	49.3	44.8
				61.4	55.7	68.2	61.9	59.3	53.8

TABLE 22. *Coke still rope—7×19 (6×19 with wire strand core)*

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength	
in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
5/8	15.9	0.69	1.03	17.9	16.2
3/4	19.1	1.09	1.47	25.6	23.2
7/8	22.2	1.35	2.01	34.6	31.4
1	25.4	1.76	2.62	44.9	40.7

NOTE.—For convenience, 3×37 is sized to correspond with equivalent 7×19 constructions in metallic area and strength.

TABLE 23. Torpedo lines—5×5

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>								
1/8	3.2	2.2	3.3	0.625	0.567	0.55	0.499	0.725	0.659	0.64	0.580
9/64	3.6	2.7	4.0	.800	.726	.70	.635	.930	.844	.815	.738
5/32	4.0	3.3	4.9	.975	.884	.85	.771	1.135	1.030	.99	.896
3/16	4.8	5.0	7.4	1.450	1.310	1.25	1.130	1.685	1.520	1.455	1.310
1/4	6.3	8.3	12.3	2.400	2.180	2.10	1.900	2.790	2.530	2.44	2.210

TABLE 24. Galvanized steel strand—7-wire strand

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Common grade		Siemens-Martin grade		Common grade		Siemens-Martin grade	
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/1,000 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>								
1/8	3.2	31.8	4.73	0.270	0.245	0.455	0.413	0.281	.255	0.474	0.430
9/32	4.0	51.3	7.63	.435	.395	.735	.667	.453	.411	.765	.695
3/16	4.8	72.9	10.8	.575	.522	.950	.862	.600	.544	.990	.898
7/32	5.5	98.3	14.6	.770	.698	1.280	1.160	.800	.727	1.335	1.210
1/4	6.3	121.0	18.0	.950	.862	1.575	1.430	.990	.898	1.640	1.490
9/32	7.1	164.0	24.4	1.285	1.160	2.125	1.930	1.340	1.210	2.215	2.010
3/16	7.9	205.0	30.5	1.600	1.450	2.675	2.430	1.665	1.510	2.785	2.530
3/8	9.5	273.0	40.6	2.125	1.930	3.475	3.150	2.215	2.010	3.620	3.280
7/16	11.1	399.0	59.4	2.850	2.580	4.675	4.240	2.970	2.690	4.870	4.420
1/2	12.7	517.0	76.9	3.700	3.360	6.050	5.490	3.855	3.500	6.300	5.720
9/16	14.3	671.0	99.8	4.800	4.350	7.850	7.120	5.000	4.530	8.150	7.420
5/8	15.9	813.0	121.0	5.800	5.260	9.550	8.660	6.050	5.480	9.950	9.020
				High-strength grade		Extra-high-strength grade		High-strength grade		Extra-high-strength grade	
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
1/8	3.2	31.8	4.73	0.665	0.603	0.915	0.830	0.690	0.628	0.955	0.864
9/32	4.0	51.3	7.63	1.070	.971	1.470	1.330	1.115	1.010	1.530	1.380
3/16	4.8	72.9	10.8	1.425	1.290	1.995	1.810	1.485	1.340	2.080	1.880
7/32	5.5	98.3	14.6	1.925	1.750	2.700	2.450	2.005	1.820	2.810	2.550
1/4	6.3	121.0	18.0	2.375	2.150	3.325	3.020	2.475	2.240	3.465	3.140
9/32	7.1	164.0	24.4	3.200	2.900	4.475	4.060	3.335	3.020	4.660	4.230
3/16	7.9	205.0	30.5	4.000	3.630	5.600	5.080	4.165	3.780	5.850	5.290
3/8	9.5	273.0	40.6	5.400	4.900	7.700	6.980	5.600	5.100	8.000	7.270
7/16	11.1	399.0	59.4	7.250	6.580	10.400	9.430	7.550	6.850	10.850	9.820
1/2	12.7	517.0	76.9	9.400	8.530	13.450	12.200	9.800	8.880	14.000	12.700
9/16	14.3	671.0	99.8	12.250	11.100	17.500	15.900	12.750	11.600	18.200	16.600
5/8	15.9	813.0	121.0	14.800	13.400	21.200	19.200	15.400	13.900	22.100	20.000

TABLE 25. Galvanized steel strand—19-wire strand

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Common grade		Siemens-Martin grade		Common grade		Siemens-Martin grade	
				Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/1,000 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>								
1/8	12.7	504.0	75.0	3.81	3.460	6.35	5.760	4.05	3.680	6.75	6.130
9/16	14.3	637.0	94.8	4.82	4.370	8.05	7.300	5.10	4.650	8.55	7.760
5/8	15.9	796.0	118.0	5.50	4.990	9.05	8.210	5.85	5.310	9.60	8.730
3/4	19.0	1155.0	172.0	8.00	7.260	13.10	11.900	8.50	7.720	13.95	12.600
7/8	22.2	1581.0	235.0	10.95	9.930	17.95	16.300	11.65	10.600	19.10	17.300
1	25.4	2073.0	308.0	14.35	13.000	23.50	21.300	15.25	13.800	25.00	22.600
				High-strength grade		Extra-high-strength grade		High-strength grade		Extra-high-strength grade	
1/8	12.7	504.0	75.0	9.550	8.660	13.350	12.100	10.150	9.210	14.200	12.900
9/16	14.3	637.0	94.8	12.050	10.900	16.850	15.300	12.800	11.600	17.900	16.300
5/8	15.9	796.0	118.0	14.050	12.700	20.100	18.200	14.950	13.500	21.400	19.400
3/4	19.0	1155.0	172.0	20.400	18.500	29.150	26.400	21.700	19.700	31.000	28.100
7/8	22.2	1581.0	235.0	27.900	25.300	39.850	36.100	29.700	26.900	42.400	38.400
1	25.4	2073.0	308.0	36.600	33.200	52.250	47.400	38.950	35.300	55.500	50.400

TABLE 26. Galvanized steel strand, utilities grade—3- and 7-wire strand

Wire strand	Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength ¹		Approximate aggregate breaking strength	
	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/1,000 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
3-----	1/4	6.3	116.7	17.4	a 1.575	1.430	1.640	1.490
	1/2	6.3	116.7	17.4	b 2.250	2.040	2.345	2.120
	3/4	7.9	170.6	25.4	b 3.250	2.950	3.385	3.070
	7/8	9.5	220.3	32.8	b 4.250	3.850	4.425	4.010
7-----	3/4	4.8	80.3	11.9	c 1.200	1.090	1.250	1.130
	7/8	7.1	164.0	24.4	c 2.300	2.090	2.395	2.180
	1	7.9	225.0	33.5	c 3.000	2.720	3.125	2.830
	1 1/8	9.5	273.0	40.6	d 5.750	5.220	6.000	5.440
	1 1/2	11.1	399.0	59.4	d 9.000	8.160	9.350	8.500
	1 3/4	12.7	517.0	76.9	d 12.500	11.300	13.000	11.800

¹ Minimum elongation requirements:

a 8 percent in 24 inches (61 cm).

b 5 percent in 24 inches (61 cm).

c 10 percent in 24 inches (61 cm).

d 4 percent in 24 inches (61 cm).

TABLE 27. Galvanized bridge strand

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate) ¹		Actual strand strength		Approximate metallic area ¹	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>sq in.</i>	<i>sq mm</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	0.52	0.77	15.0	13.6	0.149	96.1
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.66	.98	19.0	17.2	.189	122.0
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.81	1.20	24.0	21.8	.233	150.0
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	1.16	1.73	34.0	30.8	.333	215.0
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.56	2.32	46.0	41.7	.450	290.0
1	25.4	2.07	3.08	61.0	55.3	.596	384.0
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.64	3.93	78.0	70.8	.760	490.0
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	3.26	4.85	96.0	87.1	.940	606.0
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	3.94	5.86	116.0	105.0	1.135	732.0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	4.69	6.98	138.0	125.0	1.350	871.0
$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	5.50	8.18	162.0	147.0	1.59	1,026.0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	6.38	9.49	188.0	170.0	1.84	1,187.0
$1\frac{7}{8}$	47.6	7.32	10.89	216.0	196.0	2.11	1,361.0
2	50.8	8.34	12.41	245.0	222.0	2.40	1,548.0
$2\frac{1}{8}$	54.0	9.42	14.02	277.0	251.0	2.71	1,748.0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	57.1	10.55	15.70	310.0	281.0	3.04	1,961.0

¹ Weights and areas are only approximate. For exact values, refer to individual rope manufacturers.

TABLE 28. Galvanized bridge rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength		Approximate metallic area	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>sq in.</i>	<i>sq mm</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	0.95	1.41	26.0	23.6	0.268	173
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	1.28	1.90	35.0	31.7	.361	233
1	25.4	1.67	2.48	45.7	41.4	.471	304
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	2.11	3.14	57.8	52.4	.596	384
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	2.64	3.93	72.2	65.5	.745	481
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	3.21	4.78	87.8	79.6	.906	584
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	3.82	5.68	104.0	94.3	1.076	694
$1\frac{3}{4}$	41.3	4.51	6.71	123.0	111.0	1.27	819
$1\frac{7}{8}$	44.4	5.24	7.80	143.0	130.0	1.47	948
$1\frac{3}{4}$	47.6	6.03	8.97	164.0	149.0	1.69	1,090
2	50.8	6.85	10.19	186.0	169.0	1.92	1,239
$2\frac{1}{8}$	54.0	7.73	11.50	210.0	190.0	2.17	1,400
$2\frac{1}{4}$	57.1	8.66	12.89	235.0	213.0	2.42	1,561
$2\frac{3}{8}$	60.3	9.61	14.30	261.0	237.0	2.69	1,735
$2\frac{1}{2}$	63.5	10.60	15.77	288.0	261.0	2.97	1,916
$2\frac{5}{8}$	66.7	11.62	17.29	317.0	287.0	3.27	2,110
$2\frac{3}{4}$	69.8	12.74	18.96	347.0	315.0	3.58	2,310
$2\frac{7}{8}$	73.0	13.90	20.68	379.0	344.0	3.91	2,522
3	76.2	15.11	22.49	412.0	374.0	4.25	2,742

TABLE 29. 6×7 galvanized iron guy rope

Nominal rope diameter		Circumference (approximate)		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength		Approximate aggregate breaking strength	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.3	$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	0.094	0.14	0.918	0.833	1.07	0.969
$\frac{5}{16}$	7.9	1	25.4	.15	.22	1.42	1.29	1.65	1.50
$\frac{3}{8}$	9.5	$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	.21	.31	2.04	1.85	2.37	2.15
$\frac{7}{16}$	11.1	$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	.29	.43	2.76	2.50	3.21	2.91
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	.38	.56	3.58	3.25	4.16	3.78
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	.48	.71	4.51	4.09	5.24	4.75
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	2	50.8	.59	.88	5.54	5.02	6.44	5.84
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	$2\frac{3}{8}$	60.3	.84	1.25	7.60	7.17	9.19	8.34
$1\frac{1}{16}$	20.6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	63.5	.99	1.47	9.23	8.37	10.7	9.73
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	69.8	1.15	1.71	10.70	9.71	12.4	11.3
1	25.4	$3\frac{1}{8}$	79.4	1.50	2.23	13.8	12.5	16.0	14.5
$1\frac{1}{8}$	27.0	$3\frac{3}{8}$	85.7	1.70	2.53	15.5	14.1	18.0	16.4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	28.6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	88.9	1.90	2.83	17.3	15.7	20.1	18.2
$1\frac{3}{8}$	30.2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	95.2	2.12	3.15	19.2	17.4	22.3	20.2
$1\frac{1}{2}$	31.7	$3\frac{7}{8}$	98.4	2.34	3.48	21.2	19.2	24.6	22.3

TABLE 30. Galvanized spring lay rope

Nominal rope diameter		Circumference (approximate)		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength		Approximate aggregate breaking strength	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	0.22	0.33	4.0	3.63	4.44	4.03
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	.28	.42	5.0	4.53	5.55	5.03
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	2	50.8	.34	.50	6.25	5.67	6.94	6.30
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	$2\frac{3}{8}$	60.3	.49	.73	9.0	8.16	10.0	9.07
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	69.8	.63	.94	12.25	11.1	13.6	12.3
1	25.4	$3\frac{1}{8}$	79.4	.88	1.31	15.0	13.6	16.7	15.1
$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	88.9	1.14	1.70	19.0	17.2	21.1	19.1
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	$3\frac{3}{4}$	98.4	1.36	2.02	23.5	21.3	26.1	23.7
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	$4\frac{1}{8}$	111.0	1.66	2.47	28.0	25.4	31.1	28.2
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	121.0	1.97	2.93	36.0	32.6	40.0	36.2
$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	$5\frac{1}{8}$	130.0	2.28	3.39	42.0	38.1	46.7	42.3
$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	140.0	2.67	3.97	49.0	44.4	54.4	49.3
$1\frac{7}{8}$	47.6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	149.0	3.09	4.60	56.0	50.8	62.2	56.4
2	50.8	$6\frac{1}{4}$	159.0	3.53	5.25	60.0	54.4	66.7	60.4

TABLE 31. 6×37 galvanized steel hawser

Nominal rope diameter		Circumference (approximate)		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
						Improved plow steel		Plow steel		Improved plow steel		Plow steel	
in.	mm	in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
3/4	19.0	2 3/8	60.3	0.87	1.29	21.0	19.0	18.2	16.5	25.4	23.0	22.1	20.0
1 1/16	20.6	2 1/2	63.5	1.02	1.52	24.5	22.2	21.3	19.3	29.7	26.9	25.8	23.4
7/8	22.2	2 3/4	69.8	1.19	1.77	28.4	25.8	24.7	22.4	34.4	31.3	29.9	27.1
1	25.4	3 1/8	79.4	1.55	2.31	36.9	33.5	32.1	29.1	44.7	40.6	38.9	35.3
1 1/8	27.0	3 3/8	85.7	1.75	2.60	41.6	37.7	36.1	32.7	50.4	45.7	43.7	39.6
1 1/4	28.6	3 1/2	88.9	1.96	2.92	46.5	42.2	40.4	36.6	56.4	51.1	49.0	44.4
1 3/16	30.2	3 3/4	95.2	2.19	3.26	51.7	46.9	44.9	40.7	62.7	56.8	54.4	49.3
1 1/2	31.7	3 7/8	98.4	2.42	3.60	57.1	51.8	49.7	45.1	69.2	62.8	60.2	54.7
1 3/8	34.9	4 3/8	111.0	2.93	4.36	68.8	62.4	59.8	54.2	83.4	75.6	72.5	65.7
1 7/8	36.5	4 1/2	114.0	3.20	4.76	75.0	68.0	65.3	59.2	90.9	82.4	79.1	71.7
1 1/2	38.1	4 3/4	121.0	3.49	5.19	81.5	73.9	70.9	64.3	98.8	89.6	85.9	77.9
1 5/8	41.3	5 1/8	130.0	4.09	6.09	95.3	86.4	82.9	75.2	115.0	105.0	100.0	91.1
1 3/4	42.9	5 1/4	133.0	4.41	6.56	103.0	93.4	89.2	80.9	125.0	113.0	108.0	98.1
1 7/8	44.4	5 1/2	140.0	4.75	7.07	110.0	99.8	95.7	86.8	133.0	121.0	116.0	105.0
1 15/16	46.0	5 3/4	146.0	5.09	7.57	118.0	107.0	102.0	92.5	143.0	130.0	124.0	112.0
1 15/16	49.2	6 1/8	156.0	5.82	8.66	134.0	121.0	117.0	106.0	162.0	147.0	142.0	128.0
2	50.8	6 1/4	159.0	6.20	9.23	143.0	130.0	124.0	112.0	173.0	157.0	150.0	136.0
2 1/16	52.4	6 1/2	165.0	6.59	9.81	151.0	137.0	132.0	120.0	183.0	166.0	160.0	145.0
2 1/8	54.0	6 3/8	168.0	7.00	10.4	160.0	145.0	139.0	126.0	194.0	176.0	168.0	153.0
2 1/4	57.1	7 1/8	181.0	7.85	11.7	179.0	162.0	156.0	141.0	217.0	196.0	189.0	171.0
2 3/16	58.7	7 1/4	184.0	8.29	12.3	189.0	171.0	164.0	149.0	229.0	207.0	199.0	181.0
2 3/8	60.3	7 1/2	190.0	8.74	13.0	199.0	180.0	173.0	157.0	241.0	218.0	210.0	190.0

TABLE 32. 6×19 marline clad grain shovel rope

Nominal rope diameter				Circumference (approximate)		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength—mild plow steel		Approximate aggregate break- ing strength— mild plow steel	
Before serving		After serving									
in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
1/4	6.3	5/8	15.9	2	50.8	0.25	0.37	2.50	2.27	2.78	2.52
3/8	9.5	3/4	19.0	2 3/8	60.3	.43	.64	5.50	4.99	6.11	5.54

TABLE 33. 9×4 galvanized mast arm rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength		Approximate aggregate breaking strength	
in.	mm	lb/ft	kg/m	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg	Tons of 2,000 lb	Tons of 1,000 kg
1/4	6.3	0.070	0.104	0.550	0.499	0.639	0.580
5/16	7.9	.107	.159	.765	.694	.889	.807
3/8	9.5	.153	.235	1.100	.998	1.279	1.160

TABLE 34. 6X7 sash cord

Nominal cord diameter	Weight (approximate)	Actual cord strength			Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
		Hard-drawn iron		Annealed iron	Hard-drawn iron		Annealed iron	
		Bright	Galvanized	Bright or galvanized	Bright	Galvanized	Bright or galvanized	
<i>in.</i> 1/16 3/32 1/8 5/32 3/16	<i>kg/m</i> 0.009 0.013 0.019 0.023 0.038 0.056 0.079	<i>lb</i> 140 315 560 840 1,150	<i>kg</i> 63.5 143.0 254.0 381.0 522.0	<i>lb</i> 126 283 504 756 1,035	<i>kg</i> 34.9 72.0 139.0 217.0 312.0	<i>lb</i> 77 172 306 478 688	<i>kg</i> 34.9 72.0 139.0 217.0 312.0	<i>lb</i> 77 172 306 478 688
5/8 3/4	0.072 0.094	1,570 2,040	712.0 925.0	940 1,225	828.0 1,070.0	1,640 2,130	89.5 200.0 356.0 556.0 800.0	40.6 90.7 162.0 252.0 363.0
							1,090.0 1,420.0	495.0 646.0

TABLE 35. 6×7 aircraft cord

Nominal cord diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual cord strength			
				Carbon steel, tinned or galvanized		Corrosion-resistant steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
1/16	1.6	0.68	1.01	0.200	0.181	0.192	0.175
5/64	2.0	1.0	1.49	.275	.249	.260	.236
3/32	2.4	1.45	2.16	.400	.363	.400	.363
7/64	2.8	2.0	2.98	.525	.476	.505	.458
1/8	3.2	2.55	3.79	.720	.653	.700	.635
5/32	4.0	3.9	5.80	1.100	.998	1.050	.952
3/16	4.8	5.6	8.33	1.575	1.429	1.500	1.361
7/32	5.5	7.5	11.2	2.050	1.860	2.000	1.814
1/4	6.3	9.7	14.4	2.600	2.359	2.600	2.359
9/32	7.1	12.2	18.1	3.300	2.994	3.300	2.994
5/16	7.9	15.2	22.6	4.000	3.629	3.950	3.583
11/32	8.7	18.2	27.1	4.750	4.309	4.350	3.946
3/8	9.5	21.5	32.0	5.750	5.216	5.500	4.989

TABLE 36. 7×7 aircraft cord

Nominal cord diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual cord strength			
				Carbon steel, tinned or galvanized		Corrosion-resistant steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
1/16	1.6	0.75	1.12	0.240	0.218	0.240	0.218
5/64	2.0	1.1	1.64	.325	.295	.325	.295
3/32	2.4	1.6	2.38	.460	.417	.460	.417
7/64	2.8	2.2	3.27	.630	.571	.630	.571
1/8	3.2	2.8	4.17	.850	.771	.850	.771
5/32	4.0	4.3	6.40	1.300	1.179	1.300	1.179
3/16	4.8	6.2	9.23	1.850	1.678	1.850	1.678
7/32	5.5	8.3	12.3	2.400	2.177	2.400	2.177
1/4	6.3	10.6	15.8	3.050	2.767	3.050	2.767
9/32	7.1	13.4	19.9	3.800	3.447	3.800	3.447
5/16	7.9	16.7	24.8	4.600	4.173	4.550	4.128
11/32	8.7	20.1	29.9	5.550	5.035	5.400	4.899
3/8	9.5	23.6	35.1	6.550	5.942	6.300	5.715

TABLE 37. Galvanized seizing strand—1×7

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>lb</i>	<i>kg</i>
1/16	1.6	0.010	0.015	140	63.5
3/32	2.4	.020	.030	300	136.0
1/8	3.2	.033	.049	530	240.0
5/32	4.0	.050	.074	810	367.0

TABLE 38. 6×19 aircraft cord with 7×7 IWRC

Nominal cord diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual cord strength			
				Carbon steel, tinned or galvanized		Corrosion-resistant steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{7}{16}$	11.1	35.6	53.0	8.800	7.983	8.000	7.257
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	45.8	68.1	11.400	10.342	11.400	10.342
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	59.0	87.8	14.250	12.927	14.250	12.927
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	71.5	106.4	17.500	15.876	17.500	15.876
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	105.2	156.5	24.800	22.498	24.800	22.498
$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	143.0	213.0	33.250	30.164	33.250	30.164
1	25.4	187.0	278.0	42.700	38.737	42.700	38.737
$1\frac{1}{16}$	28.6	240.0	357.0	53.200	48.262	53.200	48.262
$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	290.0	431.0	64.700	58.695	64.700	58.695
$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	330.0	491.0	76.800	69.672	76.800	69.672
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	420.0	625.0	90.250	81.873	90.250	81.873

TABLE 39. 7×19 aircraft cord

Nominal cord diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual cord strength			
				Carbon steel, tinned or galvanized		Corrosion-resistant steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{8}$	3.2	2.9	4.31	1.00	0.907	0.950	0.862
$\frac{9}{32}$	4.0	4.5	6.70	1.40	1.270	1.30	1.179
$\frac{3}{16}$	4.8	6.5	9.67	2.10	1.905	1.95	1.769
$\frac{7}{32}$	5.5	8.6	12.8	2.80	2.540	2.60	2.359
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.3	11.0	16.4	3.50	3.175	3.30	2.994
$\frac{9}{32}$	7.1	13.9	20.7	4.00	3.629	4.00	3.629
$\frac{5}{16}$	7.9	17.3	25.7	4.90	4.445	4.10	3.719
$1\frac{1}{32}$	8.7	20.7	30.8	6.25	5.670		
$\frac{3}{8}$	9.5	24.3	36.2	7.20	6.532	6.00	5.443

TABLE 40. 19-wire aircraft strand

Nominal strand diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual strand strength			
				Carbon steel, tinned or galvanized		Corrosion-resistant steel	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/100 ft</i>	<i>kg/100 m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
$\frac{1}{32}$	0.8	0.25	0.37	0.092	0.084	0.075	0.068
$\frac{1}{16}$	1.6	.85	1.26	.250	.227	.250	.227
$\frac{3}{32}$	2.0	1.4	2.1	.400	.363	.400	.363
$\frac{1}{8}$	2.4	2.0	3.0	.600	.544	.600	.544
$\frac{5}{32}$	2.8	2.7	4.0	.800	.726	.800	.726
$\frac{3}{16}$	3.2	3.5	5.2	1.050	.952	1.050	.952
$\frac{1}{4}$	4.0	5.5	8.2	1.650	1.497	1.650	1.497
$\frac{5}{16}$	4.8	7.7	11.4	2.350	2.132	2.350	2.132
$\frac{3}{8}$	5.5	10.2	15.2	3.150	2.858	3.150	2.858
$\frac{1}{2}$	6.3	13.5	20.1	4.100	3.719	4.100	3.719
$\frac{9}{16}$	7.1	17.0	25.3	5.150	4.672	5.150	4.672
$\frac{5}{8}$	7.9	21.0	31.2	6.250	5.670	6.250	5.670

^a Made of 7 wires.

TABLE 41. 8×19 elevator rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Traction steel		Iron		Traction steel		Iron	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
3/16	4.8	0.05	0.07	---	---	0.50	0.453	---	---	0.605	0.549
1/4	6.3	.09	.13	1.80	1.630	.90	.816	2.18	1.970	1.090	.989
5/16	7.9	.14	.21	2.80	2.540	1.45	1.310	3.39	3.080	1.755	1.590
3/8	9.5	.20	.30	4.10	3.720	2.10	1.900	4.97	4.510	2.545	2.300
7/16	11.1	.28	.42	5.50	4.990	2.80	2.540	6.65	6.050	3.395	3.080
1/2	12.7	.36	.53	7.25	6.580	3.60	3.260	8.80	7.970	4.365	3.950
9/16	14.3	.46	.68	9.25	8.390	4.60	4.170	11.20	10.200	5.55	5.050
5/8	15.9	.57	.85	11.50	10.400	5.60	5.080	13.95	12.600	6.80	6.160
11/16	17.5	.69	1.03	13.50	12.200	---	---	16.35	14.800	---	---
3/4	19.0	.82	1.22	16.00	14.500	8.00	7.260	19.40	17.600	9.70	8.800
13/16	20.6	.96	1.43	18.50	16.800	---	---	22.40	20.400	---	---
7/8	22.2	1.11	1.65	21.00	19.000	10.70	9.710	25.45	23.000	12.95	11.800
15/16	23.8	1.27	1.89	24.00	21.800	---	---	29.10	26.400	---	---
1	25.4	1.45	2.16	27.00	24.500	14.00	12.700	32.70	29.700	16.95	15.400
1 1/16	27.0	1.64	2.44	30.50	27.700	---	---	36.95	33.600	---	---

TABLE 42. 6×19 elevator rope

Nominal rope diameter		Weight (approximate)		Actual rope strength				Approximate aggregate breaking strength			
				Traction steel		Iron		Traction steel		Iron	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>lb/ft</i>	<i>kg/m</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 lb</i>	<i>Tons of 1,000 kg</i>
3/16	4.8	0.06	0.09	---	---	0.65	0.590	---	---	0.78	0.715
1/4	6.3	.10	.15	1.80	1.630	1.10	.998	2.18	1.970	1.33	1.210
5/16	7.9	.16	.24	2.80	2.540	1.60	1.450	3.39	3.080	1.94	1.760
3/8	9.5	.23	.34	4.10	3.720	2.50	2.270	4.97	4.510	3.03	2.750
7/16	11.1	.31	.46	5.50	4.990	3.20	2.900	6.65	6.050	3.88	3.510
1/2	12.7	.40	.59	7.25	6.580	4.20	3.810	8.80	7.970	5.10	4.620
9/16	14.3	.51	.76	9.25	8.390	5.30	4.810	11.20	10.200	6.40	5.830
5/8	15.9	.63	.94	11.50	10.400	6.40	5.800	13.95	12.600	7.75	7.030
11/16	17.5	.76	1.13	13.50	12.200	---	---	16.35	14.800	---	---
3/4	19.0	.90	1.34	16.00	14.500	9.10	8.250	19.40	17.600	11.05	10.000
13/16	20.6	1.06	1.58	18.50	16.800	---	---	22.40	20.400	---	---
7/8	22.2	1.23	1.83	21.00	19.000	12.40	11.200	25.45	23.000	15.05	13.600
15/16	23.8	1.41	2.10	24.00	21.800	---	---	29.10	26.400	---	---
1	25.4	1.60	2.38	27.00	24.500	16.00	14.500	32.70	29.700	19.40	17.600
1 1/16	27.0	1.81	2.69	30.50	27.700	---	---	36.95	33.600	---	---

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

19. *Sizes of sheaves and drums for wire rope.*

19a. For the proper serviceability of wire rope, care should be taken that sheaves and drums are of sufficient diameter to give most economical service.

19b. The recommended diameters of drums and sheaves for various sizes of wire rope are given in table 43. The minimum diameters, below which it would be inadvisable to operate, are also shown. Larger sheave and drum diameters than those shown in the table increase rope life and contribute to more economical service.

TABLE 43. Recommended sheave and drum diameters for wire rope

Wire rope construction	Diameter of drum and sheave	
	Recommended	Minimum
6×7 rope.....	72 times rope diam.	42 times rope diam.
6×19 classification rope.....	45 times rope diam.	30 times rope diam.
6×25 rope (type B flattened strand).....	45 times rope diam.	30 times rope diam.
6×30 rope (type G flattened strand).....	45 times rope diam.	30 times rope diam.
6×37 classification rope.....	27 times rope diam.	18 times rope diam.
8×19 classification rope.....	31 times rope diam.	21 times rope diam.
18×7 rope.....	51 times rope diam.	34 times rope diam.

20. *Stresses due to acceleration.*—Stresses in wire rope due to acceleration must be considered when used on mine shaft hoists, inclines, and elevators. In the particular case of elevators most safety codes require factors of safety, based on static loading, high enough to cover accelerating loads without special consideration. Where it is necessary to calculate the stress due to acceleration, the following formula can be used:

$$M = \frac{W}{g}, \quad a = \frac{V}{t}, \quad F = Ma = \frac{WV}{gt}$$

where

	English	Metric
a = Acceleration.....	(ft/sec)/sec	(M/sec)/sec
F = Stress due to acceleration.....	lb	kg
g = Gravity.....	(32.2 ft/sec)/sec	(9.806 M/sec)/sec
M = Mass.....		
t = Time of acceleration.....	sec	sec
V = Final velocity.....	ft/sec	M/sec
W = Weight of load plus rope.....	lb	kg

21. *Working loads for wire rope.*—In determining the maximum safe working load for a wire rope, it has been considered advisable not to subject the rope to a load greater than one-fifth of the actual breaking strength of the particular rope, or a safety factor of 5. Tables 6 and 6a show the minimum safety factors recommended for various types of uses. Higher safety factors are often required for safe and economical operation.

21a. The proper factor of safety for a wire rope should be determined by careful and thorough consideration of all pertinent data. Such data should include all loads, acceleration, deceleration, rope speed, attachments, the number, size, and arrangement of sheaves and drums, existing conditions causing corrosion and abrasion, length of rope required, economical life, and degree of danger to life and property.

21b. Sometimes it is difficult to determine the load on a wire rope, in which case it can often be figured approximately from the horsepower rating of the motor or engine. The following formula can be used:

$$\text{Load on rope} = \frac{\text{Horsepower} \times \text{time in seconds} \times \text{horsepower factor}}{\text{Distance traveled in above time}}$$

The result obtained from the formula should be increased by the permissible or possible overload of the driving unit.

22. *Groove, sheave.*—The grooves in sheaves should be slightly larger than the rope to avoid pinching and binding and to permit the rope to adjust itself readily to the radius of curvature. The diameter of a new rope may exceed the nominal diameter by the amount shown in table 4, tolerances; and the recommended minimum, new and remachined tolerances for sheave groove diameters above the nominal rope diameter are shown in table 44. Groove diameters larger than those indicated will not properly support the rope and are not recommended.

TABLE 44. *Tolerances by which groove diameter should exceed nominal rope diameter*

Nominal rope diameter		Minimum		Recommended new or remachined	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>
1/4 to 5/16	6.3 to 7.9	1/64	0.40	1/32	0.79
3/16 to 1/4	9.5 to 19.0	1/32	.79	1/16	1.59
1/4 to 1 1/8	20.6 to 28.6	3/64	1.19	3/32	2.38
1 1/8 to 1 1/2	30.2 to 38.1	1/16	1.59	1/8	3.18
1 1/2 to 2 1/4	39.7 to 57.2	3/32	2.38	3/16	4.76
2 1/4 and up	58.7 and up	1/8	3.18	1/4	6.35

23. Figure 4 shows the tread diameter, groove diameter, and the over-all diameter of the sheave.

24. *Fleet angle of drums.*

24a. Where a wire rope leads over a sheave and onto a drum, the rope will not remain in alignment with the sheave groove but will deviate to either side, depending on the width of the drum and its distance from the first fixed sheave. The angle between the center line through the sheave and the center line of the rope leading to the drum is called the fleet angle. (See fig. 5.)

24b. To avoid excessive wear to the sheave and to prevent excessive chafing of the oncoming wire rope against previous wraps on the drum, it is desirable to keep the fleet angle as small as possible. It is considered good practice to keep the fleet angle to not over 1 1/2 degrees, which is equivalent to a distance of 38 feet (11.6 m) of lead from sheave to drum for each foot of drum width either side of the center line of sheave. Where space limitations are not restricted, such as on many mine hoists, the fleet angle is sometimes as small as 1/2 degree.

25. *Spooling.*

25a. The method described below may be used to determine the proper direction of rope lay for spooling or winding on flat- or smooth-faced drums.

25b. When a rope is wound onto a drum any tendency of the rope to twist when tension is released will be in a direction which would untwist the rope at the free end.

25c. The advantage in applying rope of proper direction of lay is that when the load is slacked off, the several coils on the drum will hug together and maintain an even layer. With rope of improper lay the coils will spread apart at each removal of load and when winding is resumed the rope may criss-cross and overlap on the drum

with flattening and crushing of the rope as a result. The proper direction of rope lay for either regular or lang lay rope, to give best results, is shown in figure 6.

25d. On new equipment and also on existing equipment, where possible, the drum anchorage should be so positioned as to favor right-lay rope, since left-lay rope is not always available from stock.

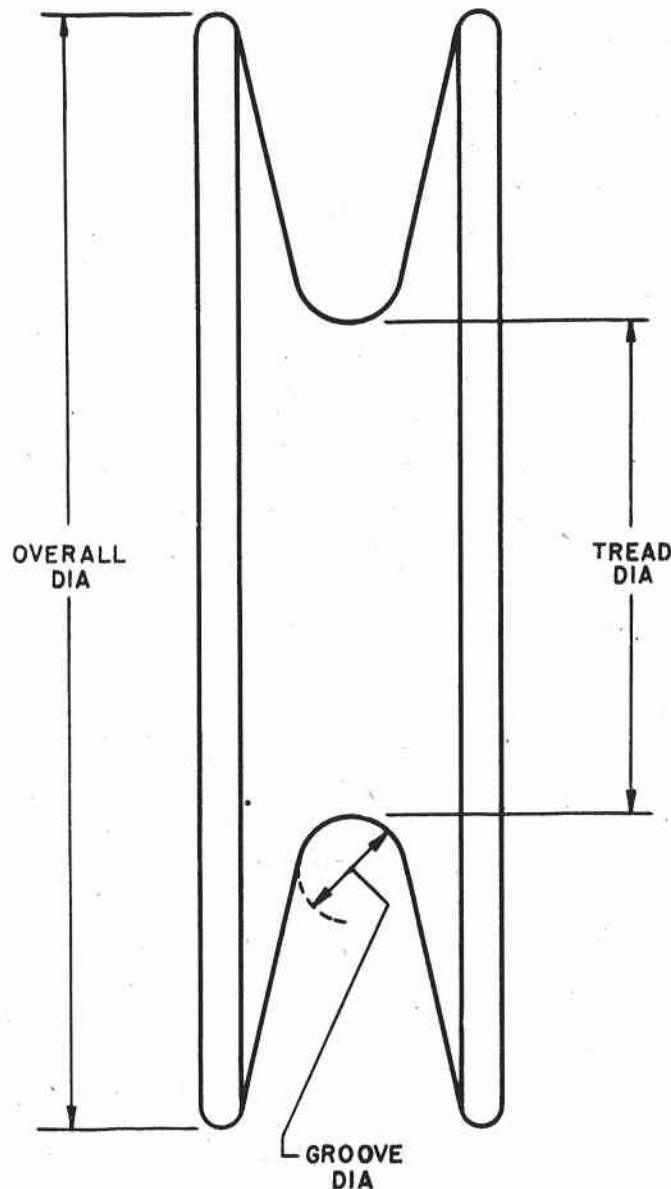


FIGURE 4. Sheaves.

26. *Drum and reel capacities.*

26a. Often it is necessary to determine the amount of rope which can be wound on a drum or reel.

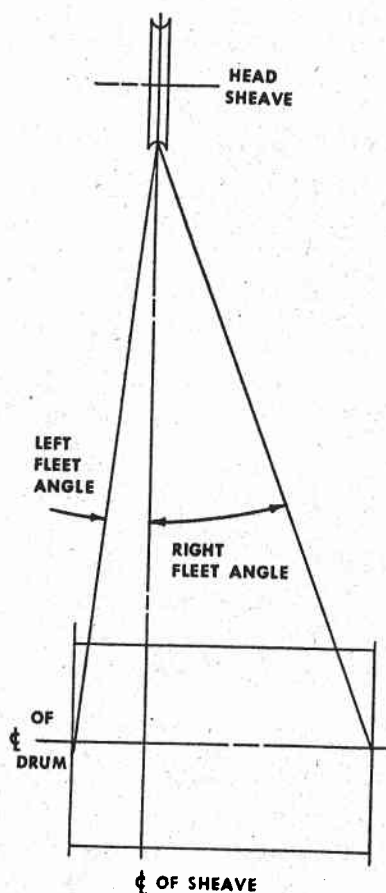


FIGURE 5. Fleet angle of drums.

Figure 7 shows the method used for measurement of a drum or reel. The capacity of the reel or drum may be calculated as follows, where values for the constants may be found in table 45.

English units

$L = (A + D) \times A \times B \times K$.
 L = Rope length, in feet.
 K = Constant shown below.
 A, B, D are in inches.

Metric units

$L = (A + D) \times A \times B \times C$.
 L = Rope length, in meters.
 C = Constant shown below.
 A, B, D are in centimeters.

26b. Values of K and C allow for normal oversize of ropes. Clearance shown on sketch should usually be 2 inches (5 cm) unless fittings on ends of rope require greater clearance.

26c. The formula is based on uniform rope winding and will not give correct results if rope is wound nonuniformly on the reel. It is based on the same number of wraps of rope in each layer, which is not strictly correct, but which does not result in appreciable error unless the transverse (B) of the reel is quite small compared with the flange diameter (H).

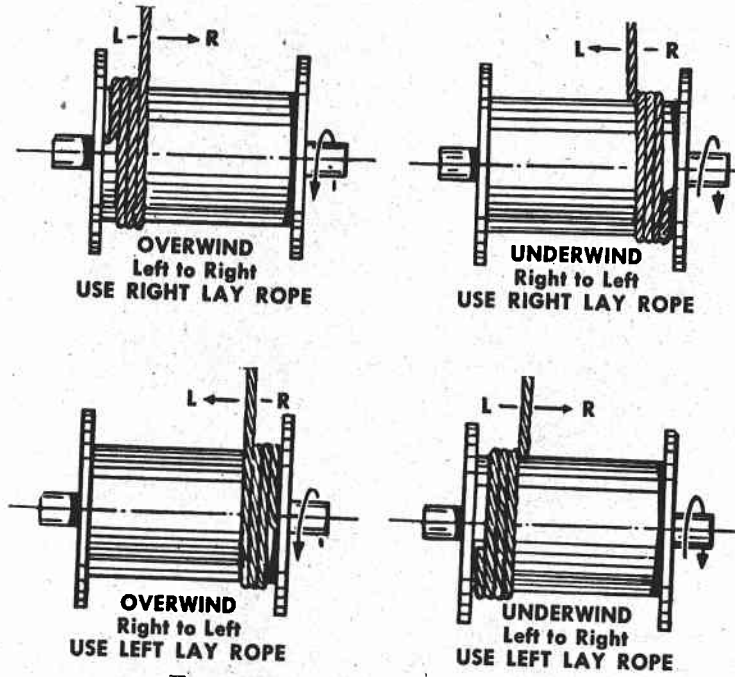


FIGURE 6. Rope lays on drums.

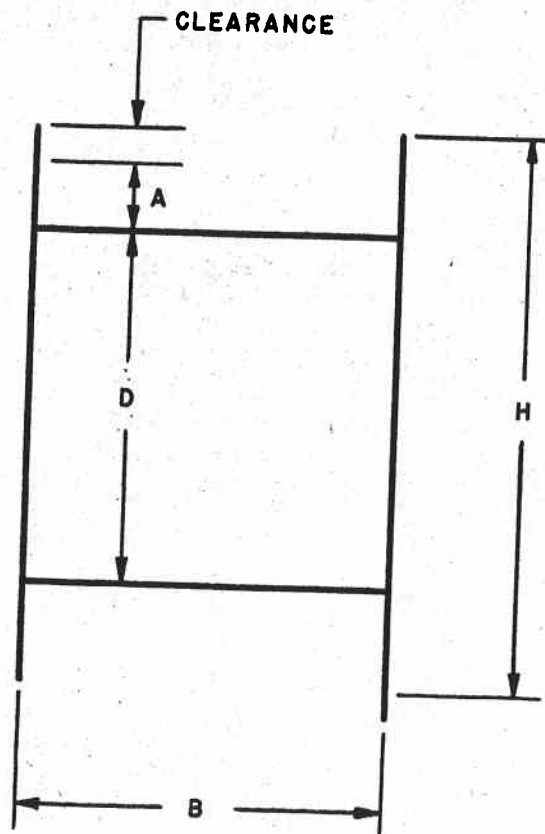


FIGURE 7. Drum and reel capacities.

TABLE 45. Constants to determine drum and reel capacities

Rope diameter		Constant		Rope diameter		Constant	
<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>C</i>
$\frac{1}{16}$	1.6	49.8	0.926	$1\frac{3}{16}$	20.6	0.354	0.00658
$\frac{3}{32}$	2.4	23.4	.435	$\frac{7}{8}$	22.2	.308	.00573
$\frac{1}{8}$	3.2	13.6	.253	1	25.4	.239	.00444
$\frac{5}{32}$	4.0	8.72	.162	$1\frac{1}{8}$	28.6	.191	.00355
$\frac{3}{16}$	4.8	6.14	.114	$1\frac{1}{4}$	31.7	.152	.00283
$\frac{7}{32}$	5.5	4.59	.0854	$1\frac{3}{8}$	34.9	.127	.00236
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.3	3.29	.0612	$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1	.107	.00199
$\frac{9}{16}$	7.9	2.21	.0411	$1\frac{5}{8}$	41.3	.0886	.00165
$\frac{5}{8}$	9.5	1.58	.0294	$1\frac{3}{4}$	44.4	.0770	.00143
$\frac{3}{4}$	11.1	1.19	.0221	$1\frac{7}{8}$	47.6	.0675	.00125
$\frac{1}{2}$	12.7	0.925	.0172	2	50.8	.0597	.00111
$\frac{9}{16}$	14.3	.741	.0138	$2\frac{1}{8}$	54.0	.0532	.000989
$\frac{5}{8}$	15.9	.607	.0113	$2\frac{1}{4}$	57.1	.0476	.000885
$1\frac{1}{16}$	17.5	.506	.00941	$2\frac{3}{8}$	60.3	.0419	.000779
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.0	.428	.00796	$2\frac{1}{2}$	63.5	.0380	.000707

27. Socketing.

27a. Sockets, made of forged steel may be attached to wire rope to make the rope serviceable for certain operations. The proper application of the socket is important and the following instructions should be followed except for socketing elevator ropes when the proper method of established elevator codes should be followed.

27b. The wire rope should be securely seized before cutting and not less than two additional seizings placed at a distance from the end equal to the length of the basket of the socket. For large ropes the seizing should be several inches long and securely wrapped with a seizing iron. This operation is very important as it prevents untwisting of the rope and insures equal tension in all the strands when the load is applied.

27c. The end seizing on the wire rope should be taken off, leaving the additional seizing at a distance from the end equal to the length of the socket basket. The strands can be separated and the fiber core should be cut back to this seizing. All the wires should be untwisted and "broomed out," although they need not be straightened.

27d. The wires, for the distance that they are to be inserted in the socket, should be carefully cleaned with benzine, naphtha, or gasoline. For a distance not more than three-quarters of the cleaned length, the wires should then be dipped in commercial muriatic acid for from 30 seconds to 1 minute, or until the acid has thoroughly cleaned each wire. Care should be taken that the acid does not come into contact with any other portion of the rope, for the acid will cause the wires to become brittle.

27e. The wires should be dipped in boiling water.

27f. The wires should then be inserted into the basket of the socket, which has been heated to hand heat. Care should be taken that the socket is securely held in line with the axis of the wire rope.

27g. The base of the socket should be sealed with putty, clay, or any similar substance, and molten zinc poured into the basket until it is full.

27h. The zinc should not be too hot or it will anneal the wires, particularly those in small wire ropes. The temperature should be not more than 830° F (443.3° C). If the zinc is at the proper temperature

a soft pine stick dipped into the zinc and quickly withdrawn should not have any zinc adhering to it, and it should be only slightly discolored by scorching. If the zinc adheres to the stick, it is too cold for pouring. If the stick is charred, the zinc is too hot.

27i. When the zinc has solidified sufficiently the socket may be plunged into cold water. If a specimen for tensile test is properly socketed, the strands will break near the middle of the wire rope and not at the socket.

28. *Lubrication*.—Wear of a running wire rope occurs where the outside wires come into contact with the sheaves and drums, especially if slipping takes place, and where the wires are in contact with each other. During fabrication of a rope, the fiber core is saturated with lubricating compound, which in service is gradually supplied to the wires and reduces the wear on them. As the core will not carry enough lubricant for the life of the rope, it is necessary occasionally to apply a lubricant to the outside of the rope. Some of the lubricant will penetrate the rope and be absorbed by the core.

MARKING AND CERTIFICATION

29. *Identification*.—Each shipment of wire rope shall have clearly marked on the container the name and address of the manufacturer, together with length, diameter, construction, grade, core, and whether the rope is preformed or nonpreformed.

30. *Certification*.—In order that purchasers may be assured that wire rope purchased actually complies with the requirements of this commercial standard, it is recommended that manufacturers include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

This wire rope complies with Commercial Standard CS154E-49, developed by the trade, under the procedure of the National Bureau of Standards and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

31. The following is a glossary of technical terms and definitions peculiar to the wire rope industry for export trade.

Abrasion.—Surface wear on the wires of a wire rope.

Acceleration stress.—Additional stress imposed on a wire rope due to increasing velocity of load.

Aerial conveyor.—See *Cableway* and *Tramway*.

Aircraft cables.—Strands, cords, and wire ropes made of special strength wire primarily for aircraft controls and miscellaneous uses of the aircraft industry.

Albert's lay.—Synonymous with *Lang lay*.

Alternate lay.—Lay of a wire rope in which the strands are alternately regular and lang lay.

Area, metallic.—Sum of the cross-sectional areas of individual wires in a wire rope or strand.

Armored rope.—See *Steel clad rope*.

Back-stay.—Guy used to support a boom or mast; or that section of a main cable, as on a suspension bridge, cableway, etc., leading from the tower to the anchorage.

Bail.—A U-shaped member of a bucket, socket, or other fitting.

Bailing line.—The wire rope which operates the bailer for removing water and drill cuttings in drilling a well.

Barney car.—A relatively small car permanently attached to a haulage rope for pushing cars along a haulage system.

Basket of socket.—The conical portion of a socket into which a splayed rope end is inserted and secured with zinc.

Becket loop.—A loop of small rope or strand fastened to the end of a large wire rope to facilitate installation.

Bending stress.—Stress imposed on wires of a wire rope by bending. This stress need not be added to direct load stresses. When sheaves and drums are of suitable size it does not affect the normal life of the wire rope.

Boom line.—A wire rope for supporting or operating the boom of derricks, cranes, drag lines, shovels, etc.

Breaking strength (wire rope).—The measured load required to break a wire rope in tension.

Breaking strength (aggregate wire).—The sum of the breaking strengths in tension of all the wires of a wire rope when the wires are tested individually.

Bridge cable.—The all-metallic wire ropes or strands used as the catenary and suspenders on a suspension bridge.

Bridge socket.—Steel castings with baskets for securing rope ends and equipped with adjustable bolts. Closed type has U-bolt. Open type has two eyebolts and pin.

Bridle cable.—A two-part wire-rope sling attached to a single-part line. The legs of the sling are spread to divide and equalize the load.

Bright rope.—Wire rope made of wires that are not coated with zinc or tin.

Bronze ropes.—Wire rope made of bronze wires.

Button conveyor rope.—Wire ropes to which buttons or disks are attached at regular intervals to move material in a trough.

Cable.—A term loosely applied to wire ropes, wire strands, manila ropes, and electrical conductors.

Cable-laid wire rope.—A type of wire rope consisting of several wire ropes laid into a single-wire rope. Example, 6×6×7 tiller rope.

Cable crowd rope.—A wire rope used to force the bucket of a power shovel into material handled.

Cable tool drilling line.—The wire rope used to operate the cutting tools in drilling by the "standard" or "cable tool" method.

Cableway.—Aerial conveying system for transporting single loads along a suspended track cable.

Casing line.—Wire rope used to install the casing in an oil well. Synonymous with rotary drilling line in some fields.

Centers.—Wire, strand, or fiber in the center of a strand about which the wires are laid.

Choker rope.—Short wire rope sling used to form a slip noose around the object to be moved or lifted.

- Circumference*.—Measured perimeter of a circle circumscribing the wires of a strand or the strands of a wire rope.
- Clamps, strand*.—A fitting for forming a loop at the end of a length of strand, consisting of two grooved plates and bolts.
- Cleaning-out line*.—Wire rope used with tools for cleaning out the bottom of an oil well.
- Clevis*.—See *Shackle*.
- Clip*.—Fitting for clamping two parts of wire rope.
- Closed socket*.—Wire rope and fitting consisting of basket and bail made integral.
- Closing line*.—Wire rope that closes a clamshell or orange peel bucket and then operates as a hoisting rope.
- Coarse laid rope*.—Term used in oil fields to designate a 6×7 wire rope.
- Coil*.—Circular bundle of wire rope not packed on a reel.
- Come-along*.—Device for making a temporary grip on a wire rope.
- Common strand*.—Galvanized strand made of galvanized-iron wire. See *Grades, strand*.
- Conical drum*.—Grooved hoisting drum of varying diameter.
- Construction*.—Design of wire rope, including number of strands, number of wires per strand, and arrangement of wires in each strand.
- Continuous bend*.—Reeving of wire rope over sheaves and drums so that it bends in one direction, as opposed to reverse bend.
- Conveyor rope*.—Parallel endless wire ropes used to carry material. See also *Button conveyor rope*.
- Cord*.—Term applied to small sizes of wire ropes.
- Core*.—Core member of a wire rope about which the strands are laid. It may be fiber, a wire strand, or an independent wire rope.
- Coring line*.—Wire rope used to operate the coring tool for taking core samples during the drilling of a well.
- Corrosion*.—Chemical decomposition of the wires of a rope by exposure to moisture, acids, alkalies, or other destructive agents.
- Corrosion-resistant steel*.—Wire rope made of chrome-nickel steel wires having great resistance to corrosion.
- Corrugated*.—Term used to describe the grooves of a sheave or drum when worn so as to show the impression of a wire rope.
- Cotton center*.—See *Fiber centers*.
- Cotton core*.—See *Fiber cores*.
- Coupling (track strand)*.—Device for joining the ends of two lengths of track strand.
- Cover wires*.—Outer layer of wires.
- Cracker*.—Manila rope spliced to the end of a wire-rope drilling line.
- Critical diameter*.—Diameter of the smallest bend for a given wire rope which permits the wires and strands to adjust themselves by relative movement while remaining in their normal position.
- Crowd rope*.—See *Cable crowd rope*.
- Cylindrical drum*.—Hoisting drum of uniform diameter.
- Dead line*.—An endless-wire rope used in drilling for suspending the casing block from the crown block.
- Deceleration stress*.—Additional stress imposed on a wire rope due to decreasing the velocity of the load.

Deflection.—(a) Sag of a rope in a span. Usually measured at mid-span as the depth from the chord joining the tops of the two supports. (b) Any deviation from a straight line.

Diameter.—Distance measured across the center of a circle circumscribing the wires of a strand or the strands of a wire rope.

Dog-leg.—Permanent short bend or kink in a wire rope caused by improper use.

Dragline.—Wire rope used to pull an excavating or drag bucket.

Drilling line.—See *Cable tool drilling line* and *Rotary lines*.

Drum.—A cylindrical flanged barrel of uniform or tapering diameter on which rope is wound for operation or storage. It may be smooth or grooved.

Efficiency (wire rope).—Percentage ratio of measured breaking strength of a wire rope to the aggregate strength of all individual wires tested separately.

Elastic limit.—Limit of stress above which a permanent deformation takes place within the material. This limit is approximately 55 to 65 percent of breaking strength of steel wire ropes.

Endless rope.—Rope whose two ends are spliced together.

Equalizing slings.—Slings composed of wire rope and equalizing fittings.

Equalizing thimbles.—Special type of fitting used as a component part of some wire rope slings.

Extra-flexible wire rope.—Term used in describing either 8×19 or 6×37 constructions of wire rope.

Extra-high-strength strand.—A grade of galvanized or bright strand.

Extra-pliable wire rope.—See *Extra flexible wire rope*.

Eye or eye splice.—A loop with or without a thimble formed in the end of a wire rope.

Factor of safety.—Ratio of breaking strength of a wire rope to total working load.

Fall rope.—Wire rope in the falls or tackle.

Fatigue.—Term commonly applied to progressive fracture of wires of a rope.

Ferry rope.—Wire rope suspended over water to guide a boat.

Fiber centers.—Cords or rope made of vegetable fiber used in center of a strand.

Fiber cores.—Cords or rope made of vegetable fiber used in core of a wire rope.

Filler wire.—Small auxiliary wires in a strand for spacing and positioning other wires.

Fitting.—Any accessory used as an attachment for wire rope.

Flag.—Marker on a rope to designate position of load.

Flat rope.—Wire rope made of parallel alternating right-lay and left-lay ropes sewn together by relatively soft wires.

Flattened strand rope.—A wire rope, with either oval- or triangular-shaped strands, which presents a flattened rope surface.

Fleet angle.—Angle between position of a rope at the extreme end wrap on a drum, and a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of the drum through the center of the nearest fixed sheave.

Flexible-wire rope.—Term used in describing 6×19 constructions of wire rope.

Galvanize.—To coat with zinc to protect against corrosion.

- Galvanized rope*.—Rope made of galvanized wire.
- Galvanized strand*.—Strand made of galvanized wire.
- Galvanized wire*.—Wire coated with zinc.
- Grades, rope*.—Classification of wire rope by its breaking strength. In order of increasing breaking strengths they are iron, traction, mild plow steel, plow steel, improved plow steel.
- Grades, strand*.—Classification of strand by its breaking strength. In order of increasing breaking strengths they are common, Siemens-Martin, high strength and extra-high strength. A utilities grade strand is also made to meet special requirements.
- Grain shovel rope*.—6×19 marline clad rope used for handling grain in scoops.
- Grommet*.—An endless seven-strand wire rope made from one continuous length of strand.
- Grooved drum*.—Drum with grooved surface to accommodate and guide the rope.
- Grooves*.—Depressions in the periphery of a sheave or drum for positioning and supporting a rope.
- Guard rail cable*.—A galvanized wire rope or strand erected along a highway.
- Guy line*.—Strand or rope, usually galvanized, for holding a structure in position.
- Haulage rope*.—Wire rope used for pulling cars on a track.
- Hawser*.—Wire rope, usually galvanized, used for towing or mooring vessels.
- High-strength strand*.—Grade of galvanized or bright strand.
- Highway guard cable*.—See *Guard rail cable*.
- Holding line*.—Wire rope on a clamshell or orange peel bucket that holds the bucket while the closing line is released to dump the load.
- Idler*.—Sheave or roller used to guide or support a rope.
- Improved plow steel rope (trade-marked by most manufacturers)*.—See *Grades, rope*.
- Incline ropes*.—Ropes to operate cars on an incline haulage.
- Independent wire rope core*.—Wire rope used as the core of a larger rope.
- Inner wires*.—All wires of a strand except surface or cover wires.
- Internally lubricated*.—Wire rope or strand having all wires coated with lubricant.
- Iron rope*.—See *Grades, rope*.
- IWRC*.—Independent wire rope core.
- Kink*.—Sharp bend in a wire rope that permanently distorts the wires and strands.
- Lagging*.—External wood covering on a reel of rope or strand.
- Lang lay rope*.—Wire rope in which the wires in the strands and the strands in the rope are laid in the same direction.
- Lay*.—Manner in which wires are helically laid into strands or strands into rope.
- Lead line*.—That part of a rope tackle leading from the first or fast sheave to the drum.
- Left lay*:
Strand.—Strand in which the cover wires are laid in a helix having a left-hand pitch, similar to a left-hand screw.

Left lay—Continued

- Rope.**—Rope in which the strands are laid in a helix having a left-hand pitch, similar to a left-hand screw.
- Line.**—Synonymous with *Wire rope*.
- Locked-coil strand.**—Smooth-surfaced strand composed of shaped wires laid in concentric layers around a center of round wires.
- Loop.**—See *Eye or eye splice*.
- Marline-clad rope.**—Rope with individual strands spirally wrapped with marline.
- Marline spike.**—Tapered steel pin used in splicing wire rope.
- Messenger strand.**—Galvanized strand or bronze strand used to support telephone and electrical cables.
- Metallic cores.**—See *Core* and *IWRC*.
- Mild plow steel rope.**—See *Grades, rope*.
- Modulus of elasticity.**—Mathematical quantity giving the ratio, within the elastic limit, between a definite range of unit stress on a wire rope, and the corresponding elongation.
- Mooring lines.**—Galvanized wire rope, usually 6×12 , 6×24 , or spring lay construction, for holding ships to dock.
- Nonrotating wire rope.**— 18×7 wire rope consisting of a 6×7 left lang lay inner rope covered by 12 seven-wire strands right regular lay.
- Nonspinning wire rope.**—See *Nonrotating wire rope*.
- Open socket.**—Wire rope fitting consisting of a "basket" and two "ears" with a pin.
- Outer wires.**—See *Cover wires*.
- Peening.**—Permanent distortion of outside wire in a rope caused by pounding.
- Plow steel rope.**—See *Grades, rope*.
- Preece test.**—A recognized standard of testing the galvanized coating on wire.
- Preformed wire rope.**—Wire rope in which the strands are permanently shaped, before fabrication into the rope, to the helical form they assume in the wire rope.
- Preformed strand.**—Strand in which the wires are permanently shaped, before fabrication into the strands, to the helical form they assume in the strand.
- Prestressing.**—Stressing a wire rope or strand before use under such a tension and for such a time that the constructional stretch is largely removed.
- Proportional limit.**—Considered synonymous with *Elastic limit*.
- Reel.**—The flanged spool on which wire rope or strand is wound for storage or shipment.
- Regular lay rope.**—Wire rope in which the wires in the strands and the strands in the rope are laid in opposite directions.
- Reserve strength.**—Strength represented by the inner wires of a wire rope.
- Reverse bend.**—Reeving of a wire rope over sheaves and drums so that it bends in opposite directions.
- Reverse lay.**—See *Alternate lay*.
- Right lay:**
- Strand.**—Strand in which the cover wires are laid in a helix having a right-hand pitch, similar to a right-hand screw.

- Rope.**—Rope in which the strands are laid in a helix having a right-hand pitch, similar to a right-hand screw.
- Rollers.**—Relatively small-diameter cylinders or wide-faced sheaves for supporting ropes.
- Rotary lines.**—The wire rope on a rotary drilling rig which controls the position of the drill pipe and raises or lowers same.
- Running rope.**—Term used in describing 6×12 galvanized rope.
- Safe working load.**—Proper load which the rope may carry economically and safely.
- Safety factor.**—See *Factor of safety*.
- Sag.**—See *Deflection*.
- Sand line.**—See *Bailing line*.
- Sash cord.**—Term applied to small 6×7 wire ropes commonly made of iron, bronze, or copper wires.
- Seale.**—A strand construction having one size of cover wires with the same number of one size of wires in the inner layer, and each layer having the same length and direction of lay. Most common construction is one center wire, nine inner wires, and nine cover wires.
- Seize.**—To bind securely the end of a wire rope or strand with seizing wire or strand.
- Seizing strand.**—Small strand usually of seven wires made of soft annealed iron wire. See *Seize*.
- Seizing wire.**—A soft annealed iron wire. See *Seize*.
- Serve.**—To cover the surface of a wire rope or strand with a wrapping of fiber cord.
- Sewing wires.**—See *Flat rope*.
- Shackle.**—A U-shaped fitting with pin.
- Sheave.**—A grooved pulley for use with rope.
- Siemens-Martin strand.**—A grade of galvanized strand.
- Single galvanized strand.**—Strand made in the "common grade" of wiped galvanized wire. See *Common strand*.
- Slings.**—Wire ropes made into forms, with or without fittings, for handling loads and so made as to permit the attachment of an operating rope.
- Slings, braided.**—A very flexible sling composed of several individual wire ropes braided into a single sling.
- Smooth coil strand.**—Strand composed entirely of round wires, used as an aerial conveyor track cable.
- Smooth-faced drum.**—Drum with a plain face, not grooved.
- Socket.**—Type of wire rope fitting. See *Bridge socket*, *Closed socket*, *Open socket*, and *Wedge socket*.
- Special flexible.**—See *Extra-flexible wire rope*.
- Spiral groove.**—Groove which follows the path of a helix around the drum, as the thread of a screw.
- Splicing.**—Interweaving of two ends of ropes so as to make a continuous or endless length without appreciably increasing the diameter. Also making a loop or eye in the end of a rope by tucking in the ends of the strands.
- Spring lay rope.**—Preformed cable-laid rope consisting of six ropes around a fiber core, each individual rope consisting of three galvanized steel strands and three fiber cords laid alternately around a fiber core.

- Stainless steel rope.*—See *Corrosion-resistant steel*.
- Standing rope.*—See *Guy line*.
- Steel-clad rope.*—Rope with individual strands helically wrapped with flat steel wire.
- Stirrup.*—The U-bolt or eyebolt attachment on a bridge socket.
- Stone sawing strand.*—Usually a three-wire strand used in quarrying stone or slate.
- Strand.*—An arrangement of wires helically laid about an axis, or another wire or fiber center to produce a symmetrical section.
- Strand center.*—See *Centers*.
- Strand core.*—See *Core*.
- Suspension bridge cables.*—See *Bridge cable*.
- Swaged fittings.*—Fittings in which wire rope is inserted and attached by cold-flowing method.
- Tag line.*—A small wire rope used to prevent rotation of a load.
- Tapered drum.*—See *Conical drum*.
- Tapering and welding.*—Reducing the diameter of the end of a wire rope and welding it to facilitate reeving.
- Thimble.*—Grooved metal fitting to protect the eye of a wire rope.
- Tiller rope.*—A very flexible operating rope, commonly made by cable laying six 6×7 ropes around a fiber core.
- Tinned wire.*—Wire coated with tin.
- Track cable.*—The suspended wire rope or strand along which the carriers move on an aerial conveyor.
- Traction rope.*—Wire rope that propels the carriages on an aerial conveyor.
- Traction steel.*—A grade of wire rope used in elevator service. See *Grades, rope*.
- Tramway.*—Aerial conveying system for transporting multiple loads.
- Turnbuckle.*—Device attached to wire rope for making limited adjustments in length. It consists of a barrel and right- and left-hand threaded bolts.
- Warrington.*—A strand construction in which one layer of wires, usually the outer, is composed of alternating large and small wires.
- Wedge socket.*—Wire rope fitting in which the rope end is secured by a wedge.
- Wire (round).*—Single continuous length of metal cold-drawn from a rod.
- Wire (shaped).*—A single continuous length of metal either cold-drawn or cold-rolled from a rod.
- Wire rope.*—A group of strands laid helically around an axis or a core.

EFFECTIVE DATE

32. Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this commercial standard was issued by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from February 1, 1949.

EDWIN W. ELY,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

33. On March 19, 1948, the Wire Rope Institute requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for wire rope for export trade.

34. Following receipt of this request by the Bureau, copies of a proposed commercial standard for wire rope for export trade were circulated on May 5, 1948, to selected representatives of manufacturers and exporters for advance comment. All comments were carefully considered, after which the standard was adjusted in accordance with composite recommendations of those concerned, and circulated on August 4, 1948, to the trade for written acceptance.

35. Upon receipt of official acceptances estimated to represent a satisfactory majority of the production, by volume, for export, and in the absence of active valid opposition, the standard was promulgated on January 1, 1949, as Commercial Standard CS154E-49.

STANDING COMMITTEE

36. The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast or progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

- A. J. MORGAN (chairman), John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.
- C. D. MEALS, Bethlehem Steel Co., Williamsport, Pa.
- E. S. WELLHOFER, American Chain & Cable Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- W. P. LASETER, 19 Rector Street, New York, N. Y. (Representing the Wire Rope Export Trade Association).
- J. L. MANSON, American Steel & Wire Co., New Haven, Conn.

APPENDIX

DECIMAL AND MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS OF PARTS
OF AN INCH

4ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	Decimals of an inch	Milli- meters	4ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	Decimals of an inch	Milli- meters
			1	1	0.015625	0.397					33	.515625	13.10
				2	.03125	.794				17	34	.53125	13.49
				3	.046875	1.191					35	.546875	13.89
		1	2	4	.0625	1.588			9	18	36	.5625	14.29
				5	.078125	1.984					37	.578125	14.68
				6	.09375	2.381				19	38	.59375	15.08
				7	.109375	2.778					39	.609375	15.48
	1	2	4	8	.1250	3.175		5	10	20	40	.625	15.88
				9	.140625	3.572					41	.640625	16.27
				10	.15625	3.969				21	42	.65625	16.67
				11	.171875	4.366					43	.671875	17.07
			3	6	.1875	4.763			11	22	44	.6875	17.46
				13	.203125	5.159					45	.703125	17.86
				14	.21875	5.556				23	46	.71875	18.26
				15	.234375	5.953					47	.734375	18.65
1	2	4	8	16	.2500	6.350	3	6	12	24	48	.750	19.05
				17	.265625	6.747					49	.765625	19.45
				18	.28125	7.144				25	50	.78125	19.84
				19	.296875	7.541					51	.796875	20.24
			5	10	.3125	7.938			13	26	52	.8125	20.64
				21	.328125	8.334					53	.828125	21.03
				22	.34375	8.731				27	54	.84375	21.43
				23	.359375	9.128					55	.859375	21.83
	3	6	12	24	.375	9.525		7	14	28	56	.875	22.23
				25	.390625	9.922					57	.890625	22.62
				26	.40625	10.32				29	58	.90625	23.02
				27	.421875	10.72					59	.921875	23.42
			7	14	.4375	11.11			15	30	60	.9375	23.81
				29	.453125	11.51					61	.953125	24.21
				30	.46875	11.91				31	62	.96875	24.61
				31	.484375	12.30					63	.984375	25.00
2	4	8	16	32	.500	12.70	4	8	16	32	64	1	25.40

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Commodity Standards Division,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard CS154E-49 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

production ¹

export ¹

testing ¹

of wire rope (export classification).

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized officer _____

(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____

(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, zone, and State _____

¹ Underscore which one. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General Support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards for exports are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production or exportation of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards for exports on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers and exporters; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard for exports has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations listed have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, export, or testing of wire rope (export classification). In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart therefrom as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

Wire Rope Export Trade Association, New York, N. Y.
Wire Rope Institute, Washington, D. C.

FIRMS

Aircraft Mechanics, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo.
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo.
California Wire Cloth Corp., Oakland, Calif.
Edwards, E. H., Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leschen, A., & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo.
LeTourneau, R. G., Inc., Peoria, Ill.
Macwhyte Co., Kenosha, Wis.
Pacific Wire Rope Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Paulsen-Webber Cordage Corp., New York, N. Y.

FIRMS—Continued

Pennsylvania Wire Rope Corp., Williamsport, Pa.
Revolvator Co., North Bergen, N. J.
Rochester Ropes, Inc., Culpeper, Va.
Roebbing's, John A., Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Shepard Elevator Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sunbury Wire Rope Manufacturing Co., Sunbury, Pa.
Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
(General support.)
Union Wire Rope Corp., Kansas City, Mo.
United States Steel Export Co., New York, N. Y.
Upson-Walton Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Division, The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., Palmer, Mass.
Wire Rope Manufacturing & Equipment Co., Seattle, Wash.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-40.	Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).	26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
1-42.	Clinical thermometers (third edition).	27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	28-46.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers (second edition).
3-40.	Stoddard solvent (third edition).	29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware. (Withdrawn as commercial standard March 15, 1948.)
5-46.	Pipe nipples, brass, copper, steel, and wrought-iron (second edition).	31-38.	Wood shingles (fourth edition).
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-46.	32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	33-43.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (second edition).
8-41.	Gage blanks (third edition).	34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	35-47.	Hardwood plywood (third edition).
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-46.	36-33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
11-41.	Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).	37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.
12-48.	Fuel oils (sixth edition).	38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.
13-44.	Dress patterns (fourth edition).	39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941.)
14-43.	Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and sport shirts (made from woven fabrics) (third edition).	40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.
15-46.	Men's pajama sizes (made from woven fabrics) (third edition).	41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.
16-29.	Wall paper.	42-43.	Structural fiber insulating board (third edition).
17-47.	Diamond core drill fittings (fourth edition).	43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	44-32.	Apple wraps.
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	45-48.	Douglas fir plywood (eighth edition).
20-47.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (fourth edition).	46-40.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).
21-39.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
22-40.	Builders' hardware (non-template) (second edition).	48-40.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).
23-30.	Feldspar.	49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
24-43.	Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.	50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
25-30.	Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24-43.	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).	97-42.	Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.	98-42.	Artists' oil paints.
54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.	99-42.	Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.	100-47.	Porcelain-enameled steel utensils (third edition).
56-49.	Oak flooring (third edition).	101-43.	Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
56E-41.	Oak flooring (exports).	102-.	(Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
57-40.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).	102E-42.	Diesel and fuel oil engines (export classifications).
58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).	103-48.	Rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn) (second edition).
59-44.	Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).	104-46.	Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).
60-48.	Hardwood dimension lumber (second edition).	105-48.	Mineral wool insulation for low temperatures (second edition).
61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.	106-44.	Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).
62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.	107-45.	Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard September 4, 1947.)
63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.	108-43.	Treading automobile and truck tires.
64-37.	Walnut veneers.	109-44.	Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
65-43.	Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).	110-43.	Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
66-38.	Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.	111-43.	Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
67-38.	Marking articles made of karat gold.	112-43.	Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
68-38.	Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.	113-44.	Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
69-38.	Pine oil disinfectant.	114-43.	Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
70-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).	115-44.	Porcelain-enameled tanks for domestic use.
71-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).	116-44.	Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).	117-44.	Mineral wool; blankets, blocks, insulating cement, and pipe insulation for heated industrial equipment.
73-48.	Old growth Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and Western hemlock standard stock doors (fourth edition).	118-44.	Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
74-39.	Solid hardwood wall paneling.	(E) 119-45. ¹	Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
75-42.	Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).	120-48.	Standard stock ponderosa pine doors (third edition).
76-39.	Hardwood interior trim and molding.	121-45.	Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
77-48.	Enameled cast-iron plumbing fixtures (second edition).	122-45.	Western hemlock plywood.
78-40.	Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).	123-45.	Grading of diamond powder.
79-40.	Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).	(E) 124-45. ¹	Master disks.
80-41.	Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).	125-47.	Prefabricated homes (second edition).
81-41.	Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).	126-45.	Tank mounted air compressors.
82-41.	Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).	127-45.	Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
83-41.	Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).	128-45.	Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
84-41.	Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).	129-47.	Materials for safety wearing apparel (second edition).
85-41.	Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).	130-46.	Color materials for art education in schools.
86-41.	Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).	131-46.	Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
87-41.	Red electric warning lanterns.	132-46.	Hardware cloth.
88-41.	Liquid burning flares.	133-46.	Woven wire netting.
89-40.	Hardwood stair treads and risers.	134-46.	Cast aluminum cooking utensils (metal composition).
90-.	(Reserved for power shovels and cranes).	135-46.	Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
90E-47.	Power cranes, and shovels, convertible full-revolving type; crawler, truck, and wheel mounted; including clamshell, dragline, lifting crane, hoe, pile driver, and skimmer scoop operating equipment (export classifications) (second edition).	136-46.	Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).
91-41.	Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.	137-46.	Size measurements for men's and boys' shorts (woven fabrics).
92-41.	Cedar, cypress and redwood tank stock lumber.	138-47.	Insect wire screening.
93-41.	Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).	139-47.	Work gloves.
94-41.	Calking lead.	140-47.	Testing and rating convectors.
95-41.	Lead pipe.	141-47.	Sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.
96-41.	Lead traps and bends.	142-47.	Automotive lifts.
		143-47.	Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.
		144-47.	Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.
		145-47.	Testing and rating hand-fired hot-water-supply boilers.
		146-47.	Gowns for hospital patients.
		147-47.	Colors for molded urea plastics.
		148-48.	Men's circular flat and rib knit rayon underwear.
		149-48.	Utility type house dress sizes.

¹ Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
150-48.	Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from Tee-section rails).	154-.	(Reserved for wire rope.)
151-48.	Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for infants, babies, toddlers, and children (for the knit underwear industry).	154E-49.	Wire rope (export classification).
152-48.	Copper naphthenate wood-preserved.	155-49.	Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for boys (for the knit-underwear industry).
153-48.	Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for girls (for the knit underwear industry).	156-49.	Colors for polystyrene plastics.
		157-49.	Ponderosa pine and sugar pine plywood.
		158-49.	Model forms for girls' apparel.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Bureau of Standards

VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARDS

Notice of Action on Proposed Withdrawal

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department of Commerce Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10, as amended; 35 F.R. 2349 dated May 23, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of 111 Voluntary Product Standards identified below, including 78 standards identified as "Simplified Practice Recommendations" (R), and 33 standards previously identified as "Commercial Standards" (CS). Each of these standards has been found to be obsolete, technically inadequate, no longer acceptable to and used by the industry, or otherwise not in the public interest.

Public notice of the Department's intention to withdraw these standards was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 10, 1971 (36 F.R. 2813), and a 45-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No objections to the Department's intention of withdrawing any of these standards have been received by the National Bureau of Standards.

The effective date for the withdrawal of these standards will be 60 days after the publication of this notice. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as Voluntary Product Standards developed under the Department of Commerce Procedures.

- R 4-36... Asphalt.
- R 8-50... Ferrous range boilers, expansion tanks, and solar tanks.
- R 9-47... Galvanized woven-wire fencing and barbed wire.
- R 19-37... Asbestos paper and asbestos millboard.
- R 21-46... Lavatory and sink traps.
- R 23-54... Flaw bolts.
- R 26-50... Steel reinforcing bars.
- R 35-44... Steel lockers.
- R 38-37... Sand-lime brick.
- R 40-26... Sidewalk, floor, and roof lights.
- R 59-27... Rotary-cut lumber stock for wire-bound boxes.
- R 63-28... Metal spools (for annealing, handling and shipping wire).
- R 65-31... Packaging of overhead electric railway material.
- R 67-36... Taper roller bearings.
- R 68-41... Metal and nonconducting flashlight cases.
- R 69-27... Packaging of razor blades.
- R 71-28... Turnbuckles.
- R 74-49... Hospital and institutional cotton textiles.
- R 75-29... Composition blackboard.
- R 80-28... Folding and portable wooden chairs.
- R 82-28... Hollow metal single-acting swing doors, frames and trim.
- R 83-28... Kalamini single acting swing doors, frames, and trim.
- R 88-37... Floor sweeps.
- R 89-55... Coated abrasive products.
- R 92-38... Hard fiber twine and lath yarn (ply and yarn goods).

- R 93-39... Paper shipping tags.
- R 94-53... Open-web steel joists and open-web muller steel joists.
- R 95-30... Skid platforms.
- R 97-47... Bell-bottom screw jacks.
- R 101-40... Metal partitions for toilets and showers.
- R 102-33... Granite curbstone.
- R 105-32... Wheelbarrows.
- R 107-31... Glassine bags.
- R 110-29... Soft fiber (jute) twine.
- R 112-29... Elastic shoe goring.
- R 115-30... Full-disk buffing wheels.
- R 119-31... Fast-selvaige terry towels.
- R 122-31... Wire insect-screen cloth.
- R 123-43... Carbonated beverage bottles.
- R 124-31... Polished cotton twine.
- R 126-41... Set-up paper boxes (used by department and specialty stores).
- R 127-41... Folding paper boxes (used by department and specialty stores).
- R 128-41... Corrugated fiber boxes (used by department and specialty stores).
- R 131-35... Glass containers for mayonnaise.
- R 138-32... Dental rubber (base and veneering).
- R 145-33... Packaging of electric railway motor and controller parts.
- R 154-38... Cupola refractories.
- R 156-11... Extracted honey packages.
- R 158-42... Forged axes.
- R 159-42... Forged hammers.
- R 160-42... Forged hatchets.
- R 161-35... Packaging of automotive (bus) engine parts.
- R 166-37... Color code for marking steel bars.
- R 169-45... Bolts and nuts (stock production sizes).
- R 171-38... Wooden boxes for canned fruits and vegetables.
- R 172-54... Stock folding boxes for garments and dry cleaning.
- R 177-41... Single-faced corrugated-board rolls (used by department and specialty stores).
- R 178-41... First-aid unit dressings and treatments (packaging of).
- R 181-41... Nonferrous range boilers.
- R 188-54... Spring and slotted clothespins (sizes and packaging).
- R 189-42... Round and flat hardwood toothpicks (sizes and packaging).
- R 190-42... Glass containers for green olives.
- R 199-43... Cloth window shades.
- R 201-43... Iron and steel pop safety valves.
- R 202-48... Tank-mounted air compressors (1/4 to 10 horsepower).
- R 203-44... Containers and packages for household insecticides (liquid spray type).
- R 204-44... Bronze pop safety valves, and bronze, iron and steel relief valves.
- R 205-44... Iron and steel relief valves for petroleum, chemical and general industrial services.
- R 209-45... Peanut butter packages and containers.
- R 212-45... Cast brass solder-joint fittings.
- R 215-46... Luggage (trunks and suitcases).
- R 219-46... Automatic regulating valves.
- R 232-48... Low-pressure lubricating devices.
- R 233-48... Rotary files and burs.
- R 234-48... Welded-wire fabric reinforcement concrete pipe.
- R 240-52... Plastic tableware.
- R 253-54... Retail container sizes for frozen fruits and vegetables.
- R 266-63... Gypsum board products.
- CS 3-40... Stoddard solvents (dry cleaning).
- CS 7-29... Standard weights malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
- CS 10-32... Foundry patterns of wood.
- CS 32-31... Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
- CS 36-33... Fourdrinier wire cloth.
- CS 48-40... Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfed type).
- CS 50E-41... Oak flooring (exports).
- CS 59-41... Textiles-testing and reporting.
- CS 62-38... Colors for kitchen accessories.
- CS 63-38... Colors for bathroom accessories.
- CS 68-38... Liquid phyochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
- CS 93-50... Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
- CS 94-41... Calking lead.
- CS 95-41... Lead pipe.
- CS 96-41... Lead traps and bends.
- CS 102E-42... Diesel and fuel-oil engines (export classifications).
- CS 108-43... Treading automobile and truck tires.
- CS 110-43... Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
- CS 112-43... Homogeneous fiber wall-board.
- CS E124-45... Master disks.
- CS 126-56... Tank-mounted air compressors (classification and testing).
- CS 139-47... Work gloves.
- CS 154E-49... Wire rope (export classifications).
- CS 164E-50... Concrete mixers (export classifications).
- CS 170-50... Cotton flour-bag (sack) towels.
- CS 175-51... Circular-knitted gloves and mittens.
- CS 179-51... Installation of attic ventilation fans in residences.
- CS 181-52... Water-resistant organic adhesives for installation of clay tile.
- CS 212-57... Steel sliding closet door and frame units.
- CS 213-57... Steel knockdown sliding closet door units (for wood frame installation).
- CS 221-59... Gel-coated glass-fiber-reinforced polyester resin bathtubs.
- CS 222-59... Gel-coated glass-fiber-reinforced polyester resin shower receptors.
- CS 229-60... Copper drainage tube (DWV).

LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB,
Director.

APRIL 15, 1971.

Approved: April 19, 1971.

JAMES H. WAKELIN, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary
for Science and Technology.

[FR Doc. 71-5674 Filed 4-22-71; 8:47 am]

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